...HUBBUCK'S
...T WHITE ZINC PAINT.
...'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
...K'S WHITE LEAD (COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S
...SHES.
...CK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
...CK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
...UCK'S BINNACLE AND CHLEA OILS.
...BUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly
...ed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,982—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

Information, ...
Northern, Central, ...
WITH A ... OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the ...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
R.M. VICTORIA	6524	1453	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.M. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
R.M. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
R.M. ROME	6545	1200	A. R. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	760	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
R.M. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
R.M. VICTORIA	6524	1200	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

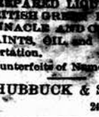
	8th March	19th April
22nd February	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Exner	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 950	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,333	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,251	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 15, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.
9th March, 6th April, and 4th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 15, 1893.

THE S S "ALDGATE," 3,200 Tons, CAPTAIN CHESSHIRE, WILL SAIL on or about the 23rd February for ANTWERP direct.
Has good accommodation for Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

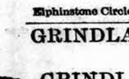
Tons.	Capt.	About
LYCIA 3130	McNay	28th Feb. for Liverpool.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all other Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses attended as Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 7. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will receive our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the most thorough manner. Double, Rs. 20. Fine Horses to be had to order from the interior of India. For references apply to Captain Hunter, and every Class of Officers of the Army.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail and calling at Cutch Mandvie only.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
RISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,385	W. C. Haynes, L.R.N.R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893. Agents.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Bath House, Kennedy Sea Face, on MONDAY, 20th February, 1893, at 5-15 p.m.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Front Wall, East facade of their Premises, in Rampart Row, until recently rented as the Municipal Offices.

Full particulars of Sale can be obtained from the Company's Architects, Messrs. Gostling and Morris.

LATHAM & Co., Managing Agents,
Bombay, February 15, 1893. Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufactures for the SUPPLY of the following STORES more or less as may required, for the year 1893-94:—

Drill, khaki 27 in
Cloth, khaki (for coats for British troops) 51 in
Cloth, Khaki (for paljamas) 51 in
Flannel, grey 54 in
Webbing, drab 2 in

2.—Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers should be sealed and marked "Tender for—" and should be addressed to the Superintendent by name. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes cannot be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Firm or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6.—Any further information required and samples may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February 1893, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 1st February, 1893.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS,

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILP."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Trustee explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "LOBGESANG" (HYMN OF PRAISE) Will be given by the above Society at THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23RD, AT 9-15 P. M.

About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.
Seats can be obtained at Messrs, Soundy and Co.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY AT THE SECRETARIAT BY KIND PERMISSION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, REDUCED to 8 As. Children 4 As.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PARDAH LADIES.
FROM 12 NOON TO 4-30 P.M.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1753,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross Warp Serges, and Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	.... Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	..... „	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	..... „	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	..... „	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	..... „	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	..... „	15	0 6

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fuse; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Saltpetre, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

ગોપાલ વેરચન્દજી શા.
&, c., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONVOCATION, BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, 21ST FEBRUARY 1893.

ROBES, HOODS, SCARVES AND CAPS MADE FOR GRADUATES OF INDIAN AND BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

WATSON AND CO.,

ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD. BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 „ .. .. Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „ .. .. „ 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. „ 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF N... DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires wind... accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if th... not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present ... while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.

NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.

FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.

NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by ... Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 8
		„ 6 Largest	5 0

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. ...
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZ... PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUST...

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-F... cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

...URDAY, February 25,
At 4-30 P. M.,
IN THE ORPHANAGE, MAHIM.
THE Hon. H. M. BIRDWOOD HAS KINDLY consented to preside.
All those interested in the Orphanage are cordially invited to attend.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS
Will take place on
THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AT
READYMONEY HOUSE, MALABAR HILL.
ALL Seats at Rs. 4 each to be reserved, and only Obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
The Plan will be closed on the morning of the Soiree.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, containing in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Major G. F. W. MACMAHON, 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the President of the Committee of Adjustment on the Estate of the late Major G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Mhow, within a month of this date after which no claims will be attended to.

THE
BODY BAY IRONWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of H. Kennard, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. BROWN & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION OF DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT of the British Army in India, after practical test in India of a fullsized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations :—
1st PRIZE—750 (seven hundred and fifty) Pounds Sterling.
2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).
2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below :—
PRESIDENT :—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.
MEMBERS :—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.
The President to have the casting vote.
The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.
Any premium to be paid in India, if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.
3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.
4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.
As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitors receiving premia, it will be necessary that every competitor receiving in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the remaining portion of the other half as repayments in the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.
It will be for the Jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.
For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 10 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.
5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.
6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.
Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.
7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.
No designs or models reaching Calcutta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
TELEPHONES
The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give great satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.
Estimates furnished and the connection on Installations undertaken. Terms on application.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE [illegible] BAZAR MARKET.
By order of R. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., on the premises, materials of the [illegible] Bazar Market at Mazagon.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE CHAWL OF MR. DAMODER TAPIDAS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.
By order of R. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Chawl, and the custone forming the front boundary wall of the ground lately purchased by the Municipality, situated on the line of the New Connaught Road, now under construction, on the north side of the Victoria Gardens.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 13, 1893.

INSURANCES.
...ING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
W. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at.....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers.....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 6 "
4 " " 8 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INSURANCES.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£333,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,083
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA.
A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.
THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.
The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all Kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.
AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
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DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly useful in increasing functional activity As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only in* cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating diuretic in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but ta

BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
of Bom-	20,000	500	all	Rs. 28	1,014½
& Co of Bombay	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Chartered Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Mercantile BANKS.					
...ras	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	110
...ay	40,000	250	200	7 pr. ct.	230
Char. Mercan- ...ile	20,000	125	125	5 pr. ct.	150
National Bank of Bombay	80,000	$125	all	41	42
Oriental Bank	40,000	125	$124	6 pr. ct.	197
Union Bank of India	40,000	125	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Universal Bank	80,000	100	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Shares	—	—	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	1,000	00	all	Rs. 30	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	83
Bellasis S. & W. Co. Ld. (Belapur)	371		all	9 per ct.	510
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	360
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	425
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630 w.d.
Coorla Mill	4,000	700	1,000	12½	615
Coorla Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dawn Mills	5,688	100	100	50	440
Dharamsi Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhurumsi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	740
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	563
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	635
Hingangaut Mill	700	500	600	40	600
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	800	Rs. 5.	25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	841
Imperial Cotton	900	500	800	—	1,140
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	500	Rs.	385
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamabai Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeevan Baloo, Jacobs	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Forbes Forbes Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 ex d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khanjee & Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao Mako		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Kurla	3,500	100	100	10	110
Leopold	3,500	500	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Maharashtra Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	920
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	600	2,375
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Mahomedbhoy Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Manugon	6,000	0	350	6	133½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Madura Mills	77,778	100	100	Nil.	pm.
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	0	1,455
Shahpur Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Scindia	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. Rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	310
Spring Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Thana Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venkatesh Lukhmishanker Co. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
...adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	460
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—	61

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C.I. R. ...ew Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	270
	{	750	50	150	7½	185
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pillai		5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	353	18	42
Bombay Oil Mills		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Burn & Burn Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,260
Byculla Mills		500	375	625	67½	1030
Carr & Co., Ld. Land Building Co. Ld.		1,250	100	100	xx div 2	82
Cargill Mill		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Century Flour Mills		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Coorla Co. Paper		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Diamond Nor- thern India Mills		1,500	200	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Dockyard Co., Ld.		500	100	70	Rs. 14	140
Dorabji Guarantee Survey Assn		5,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	70 pr.ct.
Dorabji Roberts		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Dorabji & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23½	302
Dyeing & Bleaching		800	500	500	30	190
Dunlance Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Elphinstone Co.		1,800	100	100	Rs. 16	22
Electric Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	10
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	85
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales		250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills		2,300	100	100	—	20
Scandy & Co., Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord.	1,000	100	100	9	30
	Pref.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	90
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	880
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25	—	192

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar		200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co		100	500	all		450
Albert (Curra- choe)		200	600'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 ex d.
Apollo		750	00'2	2,200	90	205
Bhownuggur		167	00'1	1,000	Nil. d	300
City Press & Manfg Co. Ld		550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	130
Bombay Cotton		1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.		600	300	200		150
Bycoola City Press Co., Ld.		600	200	all	16	240
Commercial		500	1,000	1,000	20	1,325 xd
Dnyan Sindhu		350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
Education Society and Steam		400	253	—	—	170
Examiner		515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 85	875
Gujarati		200	500	all	100	430
Gymkhana		450	500	500	50	475 xd
Indu Prakash		750	400	all	60	1271
Kesari		240	450	450	30	420
Mahratta					45	551
Cotton Co. and Press		300	500	500	—	85
Mercantile		1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	102½
Motussi Co.		3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Mummar M		1,000	250	all	Rs. 224	555
New Beras		1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian		1,0000	125	125	Rs. 1	123
Prince of Wales		100	500	500	Rs25 d vd	39
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	200	75	20	48
Sassoon		300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.		100	1,000	00	25	1,375 xd
Sind		450	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills		1 200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		375	200	all	75	235
Vakeel		—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-9
Carolus	" Don "	230
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	316
Bar Silver	"	105-7
Gold Leaf	"	26
Star Gold, English	"	23-14
Bar Australia	"	25-14
Bar Bombay	"	25-14
Bar Pokin	"	25-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	116½
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1873	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104½
New Loan	104

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ...	On demand	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 23-32d. to 1 d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight..	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do...	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. Sd.	3 Do. do...	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do...	1s. 3d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do...	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do...	1s. 3d.
France	6 Do. do...	1 38
Do.	4 Do. do...	1 38
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' do...	99 12 1.
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99½
China	30 days' do...	217

HUNKIN'S CODLACTONE is employed invarious forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Scottish Orphanage, Treat at "The Dell," from 4 to 7-30 p.m.

The Anjuman-i-Elmi-i-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, 5 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p. m.,

B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.

Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bombay (s), from Antwerp; Orion (s), Shanghai; Inchbarran (s), North Shields; and Inchmarlo (s), Barry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.:—Almora (s), for London, &c.; Virawa (s), and Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Almora and Gwalior left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bombay, Malwa, and Orion entered the dock yesterday.

A RUNAWAY LAD.—Vyah Ganjee, residing at Samuel Street, reported to the police that, after a quarrel with him, his son, Joosub Vyah, aged eighteen years, left his house, and had not returned. He had on his person seven gold buttons, attached to his bundee, valued at Rs. 50.

THEFT AT COOMBARWADA.—Gungaram Ragoo, a mill-hand, residing at Coombarwada, reported to the police, that during his absence from home some one entered his room, by opening the door by means of a duplicate key, and stole ornaments to the value of Rs. 108.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Yoshia Sookia, aged thirty years, a mill-hand residing at De'Lisle Road, had his left hand accidentally crushed in a machine, in the Connaught Mills, on Thursday last, while he was at work there. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate a part of his arm.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—Narayen Gungaram, residing at Antoba Wady, saw on Thursday last, the arm of a new-born child fall from the air in front of his door, and a crow fly down after it. The matter being reported to the police, was brought to the notice of the Coroner, who, after viewing the arm at the G. T. Hospital, ordered it to be disposed of.

WILSON COLLEGE SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The introductory lecture, will be delivered (D. V.) on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at 6 p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. All students and others who understand English are invited to attend these lectures.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—On the first of January last, there were 165 bullocks, 17 horses, and three dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 117 bullocks, 16 horses, and 11 dogs were admitted and during the same month 92 bullocks, 13 horses, and 6 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Eight cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses, and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE TREAT.—The children of the Scottish Orphanage are to be entertained by Mrs. Gostling at "The Dell," this afternoon. We understand there is to be a large gathering and every arrangement has been made for a pleasant and enjoyable time for the children and guests. Lady Harris has promised to be present. Her Excellency's interest in the welfare and happiness of children is well-known, and; her presence this afternoon will only be another instance of her kindness towards our young folks.

A DEAF-MUTE KNOCKED DOWN BY A CART.—A Hindu boy, aged about twelve years, was accident tally knocked down by a labour-cart in De Lima Street, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on Thursday. One of the bullocks trod upon his right hand, crushing his thumb and index finger. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and sent away. The boy is a deaf-mute, and his residence not being known he was sent to the Police Office, Byculla. Information was circulated, but no one has come forward to identify the boy.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—As Mr. Douglas Bennett, of the Bombay Municipality, was driving his dog-cart along the Queen's Road, yesterday morning, his horse took fright and bolted down the road. To avert coming into collision with other carriages, Mr. Bennett managed to pull the animal round, and drove it right up against the Sonapore Burning Ground wall. The result was that the horse was very much injured by the shock, the dog-cart was materially damaged, and Mr. Bennett himself was thrown violently from his seat upon the ground, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	St. George and the Dragon ...	Harris.
Overture	Medea	Cherubim.
Valse	Viennoise	Czibulka.
Fantasia	A Harlequin	Kappey.
Song	Return and Stay	Allen.
Polka	The Students	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens the following programme, at 5 p. m. :—

Quadrille	Promenade	Coote.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Overture	Manfiton Strecken	Bucalossi.
Potpourri	Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	Loved and Lost	Muller.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus ...	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The following programme will be played at the Fine Arts Exhibition at the Secretariat, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C Coote.
Overture	Macbeth	J. Hotton.
Selection	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz.
Song	Love's old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Selection	Maid Marian	Kappey.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A COW.—Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest yesterday, at Matoonga, touching the death of Shimgee, a Hindu girl, aged nine years. On Thursday afternoon she and her sister Rumma went out into their fields with their cows. They left the cows grazing, and were picking up boras, when one of the cows walked to the edge of the well near by and began to eat one of the plantain trees. The deceased went down to drive away the cow, and as it turned round to go away it struck deceased with one of its haunches, and threw her into the well. The well was dragged and her body was brought out of water in about half-an-hour. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the deceased's having been pushed into a well by a cow she was driving away from a plantain tree, and was accidentally drowned.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT PETLAD.—Our Petladcorrespondent writes :—In addition to the guests present at His Highness's wedding, mentioned in yesterday's communication, the following deputations, from Native States, &c., and other gentlemen also attended and participated in the Petlad festivities :—The Maharanas of Nadod, Lunawada, Lakhtar, Potdi sent in deputations; Messrs. Bhai Raja Mahamed J. Kazi and Shamjee Nathjee, represented Khan Bahadur Kajisaheb and Dewan Bahadur Laxmanrao, the former Dewan of Baroda, the Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhai Visram and brothers, Mr. Carseembhai Ebrahim and several other Khoja and Kutchee mer-hants Bombay and Guzerat, and in fact the whole of the Bombay Presidency were strongly represented by Rao Bahadur Runchorlall Chotalall C. I. E., Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee, Balcrishnajee Bhaskeroo Pitale, Ghellabhai Harridas, Lovevalal Umiashunker Yajnik, Virchund, Deepchand, Shetts Hari Bhapti, Sowal Bollierwalla, Navlaks, Khoshalidas Ambaidass, Framjee Cowasji Contractor. The Sirdars, Darakdars, Assamdars, Civil and Military Officers from Baroda were, his Excellency Shreemant Anandrao Gaekwar, Shreemants Avchirao and Ganpatrao Gaekwar, the Nawabsaheb Pandhreesaheb Ghorepudisaheb, Mankaree Anundrao Powar, Darkedars Bhaskeroo R. Ramrao G. Myral, Shunkerao Shastri, Mahadavrao Fadnis, Chintamonrao Majamdar, Apasaheb Rodha, Rao Bahadurs Ambalall Sakerlall, Y. V. Athle, R. V. Dhumuesker, Drs. Shumsudeen and Dhegandhar, Rao Bahadurs Annajee Bhivrajee, Anundrao Govindrao Dhige and Pralhadjee Sevakram, Chunilall Dayalbhai Bhuri, Seshagiri Narsinjee Peshwai, V. Y. Vaniker, Martundrao Vamunrao Shrote, Rho Saheba Lanumeelall Dowlutrai, Darbar Residency Vakeel, Sanker Apasaheb Deviprasad, Atmaram Hargovindass, director and master of the ceremonies, Kersunlall Manecklall Sakerlall Dessai, M. A., Jagunathjee Sadashivjee, Dayabhai Dhamutai, Govindbhai Sarabhai, B.A., Parsee Rustomjee Jijeebhai, C.I.E., Modi, G. Modi, Messrs. Kesicklall Naginbai, Bholabhai Permanandass, Pitale, Surat Vakeel, H. V. Govari Shanker, Norshiprasad, Desabhai, Jethashanker Naro Shreepat, Govindrao Balvant, Ramjee Avatai, Savataram, and about a thousand others. The bride, the Dewansaheb, and his family members received costly and rich presents worth twenty-five thousand rupees. The requisite arrangements had to be properly made for the comfort of the guests, and a strong committee was appointed to supervise and carry them out. The principal day was Sunday, the 5th instant, on which the nuptial ceremony was actually performed. The guests continued to pour in, in large members, which necessitated the erection of five grand guests' camps, each under an experienced superintendent, and a lot of miscellaneous assistants. The Deccani guests were accommodated in a large dhurrumsalla, the Guzeratis in especially retained wadas, the Maratha Sirdars, &c., in large tents, Christian, Mahomedans, and Parsee gentlemen in an inn, near the railway station, and the fifth in a covered pendal, for the general public. Separate accommodation was found for each distinguished visitor. The presence of so many people no doubt much gratified the Minister, but he had special reason to have the great satisfaction along with the Petlad subjects and the assembly present at meeting their Highnesses the Maharajasaheb and the Maharanisaheb on such a joyful occasion in his family. Rumour says that it is contemplated to have a permanent memorial of their Highness' visit to Petlad and to the Dewan Bahadur's family. Valuable gifts, return posbaks, and other present were made by the Dewansaheb to the many guests and other gentlemen.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin, A Division, charged one remand Allen Francis Gregory with cheating in respect of Rs. 4,900, the property of four persons, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Superintendent H. Brewin, in placing the prisoner before the Magistrate, remarked that, as his Worship was aware, the accused stood charged with cheating, and had been remanded for a week, during which period the police had been making enquiries. From the facts which had come to the knowledge of the police he would ask his Worship after hearing the evidence to frame a charge of criminal breach of trust against the accused. The accused had established himself in the Fort, under the name of Fra cis, Allen and Company, and purported to carry on the business of a banker, an importing and exporting agent, a news-supplying agent, and various other kinds of business. After the accused commenced operations, he advertised extensively all over India for agents at the different centres, and in reply received many communications for the appointments he had advertised for. His invariable practice was to require applicants to deposit with him a security for the faithful discharge of their duties in the event of his appointing them. In the cases which would come before his Worship, it would be proved that the accused, on receipt of the security furnished by the applicants, had immediately forged on the reverse of the promissory notes the names of the parties to whom the promissory notes belonged. Having done so, the accused negotiated them in the bazaar, and in that way had been carrying on a most lucrative business for a period of about six months. The complainants, after the warrants were issued, remained in Bombay for a considerable period. But they eventually left this city as there was no immediate prospect of the arrest of the accused. Since the arrest of the accused, the police have been in telegraphic communication with the complainants, one of whom was unfortunately ill at present, and the other, urging pressure of work, stated his inability to leave Bangalore, until the 18th instant. Under the circumstances Mr. Brewin would ask for a remand for a week. But he had no objection to the accused being liberated on bail, provided he furnished a substantial surety for Rs. 5,000, inasmuch as the notes which he had appropriated in the present charges amounted to almost that sum.

The Magistrate: Have you any statements to make?

Prisoner: Your Honour, upto the last moment I was kept in close confinement, and was not told the case would come up to-day. I am not prepared to hear the statements of the complainants, and should, therefore, like to ask your Honor for an adjournment and release me on bail.

The Magistrate: Very well, you will be released on bail in Rs. 5,000, and one surety.

The prisoner asked the Magistrate to reduce the amount, but his Worship declined to do so, as the charge was a very serious one.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE ALLEGED TRADING IN SPURIOUS WINES.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Pestonjee Manockjee, a wine-seller, appeared to answer three charges brought against him by Mr. Almon, Assistant Collector of the Abkari Department, under Section 488 of the I. P. C. and Sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, conducted the defence.

Mr. Cooper delivered judgment and said: The description "London, bottled by Fred. Pawlloe and Co.," no doubt, was a false description. There is no evidence the that wine had passed through London, and had not been bottled by Fred Pawlloe and Co.; but the question I have to decide is if the wine had not passed through London, and had not been bottled by Fred. Pawlloe and Co. Did that false description affect the real nature or quality of the wine, or was it untrue in a material respect as to the place or country in which the wine was made or produced? There has been no evidence placed before me to prove that wine, passing through, treated, or blended, or shipped from London, or bottled by the firm of Fred. Pawlloe and Co., was affected in any way as to its nature or quality. Nor does that false description to my mind affect in any material way the country in which the wine was made or produced. If this false description was intended to be met by the provisions of this Act, I should have expected to find words meeting the facts as to blending, mixing, blending, shipping, bottling, or other words clearly and distinctly expressed to meet such a case. As I have said, no doubt, this description is a false one. It appears from the evidence that it has been the practice for some years in Bombay for persons holding licenses here to purchase inferior wines in casks, to bottle them here and to place upon the capsules and labels the names of foreign firms and the word "London," and bottled by Pawlloe and Co., in a similar way to the capsules and labels in this case to give the bottles the appearance of a European garb. These false descriptions are, no doubt, objectionable, and if any person was deceived by them, I think a charge of cheating could be sustained against the person making use of such capsules and labels. In this case, I am inclined to think from the evidence that the name of Fred. Pawlloe and Co. was probably a fictitious name, and thinking so I did not frame any charge against the accused for using a false property mark. The accused does not appear to have been warned by the Custom authorities as other persons have been in regard to the importation of such capsules and labels. It also appears at once on being spoken to by the authorities he has got back all the bottles which he had sold with such labels and capsules on them, and to have removed the labels and capsules from them, and from all the other bottles on which he had placed them, and to have destroyed them as also all other such capsules and labels in his possession. I hesitated about framing a charge of attempting to cheat against the accused, and for certain reasons in regard to the evidence have not done so. It clearly appears to me that such false descriptions placed on such wines can only be used for the purpose of deceit. For the reasons I have given I acquit the accused.

THE MURDER AT MATOONGA.

AN adjourned inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Dhondee, aged nine years, the daughter of Venoo, a cooly woman, who had reported to the police, that deceased was missing on the 31st ultimo. On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the dead body of the girl was found lying in an unoccupied jowlee hut, situate in a field near the Matoonga police chowky. There were marks of violence on the body, and certain gold ornaments thereon were missing. Dr. Choksey's evidence was recorded yesterday.

Dr. Nasserwanji Hormusji Choksey, Medical Officer of the Fire Brigade, the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and the Leper Asylum, deposed that he viewed the dead body of the girl, and made a *post-mortem* examination on the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. Describing the wounds and injuries on the body, witness said the body was that of a fairly nourished girl, and it was covered with a piece of Turkey red cloth, which had some dried stains on it. Some earth and grass were adhering to this cloth. "Rigor Mortis" had passed off, and from the appearance of the body death seemed to have occurred about fifty or sixty hours before. The hair of the head were snotted to the scalp with dried blood. The face and ears were stained with dried blood. There were three superficial wounds of the scalp, exposing the bone, situated on the left side of the head, over the temporal regions. One was oblique, about an inch and a-half long, about a quarter-of-an-inch broad, with clean cut edges; another just below it about one inch long, and a third one in front of the left ear. There was a small contusion on the right cheek bone. The left side of the face was swollen and irregularly enlarged. Both the upper and the lower jaws were broken into several small pieces, loosening the teeth in their sockets, and separating some. The tongue was bitten and the lower lip was partly crushed, exposing the broken jaw. There were two small irregular bruises on the chest. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th ribs were broken, and the broken ends had penetrated the pleural cavity. There were no injuries on the left side. From the *post mortem* appearances witness was of opinion that the cause of the death was the severe shock from the wounds and injuries he had described. The injuries could have caused by being beaten with the stone (Exhibit D), which was found lying near the body, when it was first discovered.

The inquest was then adjourned until Saturday, the 4th proxime.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jaroo Dhuma, a hamal, formerly employed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in regard to a sum of Rs. 8,000, which formed a portion of the sum of money he was to deposit in the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering his decision, said: In this case there is no doubt that, on the morning of the 18th of January last, twenty-five notes of Rs. 1,000 each were handed to you by one clerk of Volkart Brothers for the purpose of your paying them into the Bank of Bombay. In fact you admit you did receive the notes, and afterwards, you handed back only seventeen of those notes, and made an explanation as to how you lost the other eight of those notes. The only question for me to consider here is, whether the explanation you have made is true or not. The explanation that you have made appears to me most improbable. You have called no witness who has corroborated in any way what you have stated. And I can see no reason to doubt the evidence given by the two "moohis," who were present at the time the place was pointed out at the time when you say that this robbery was committed. If such a thing had taken place, I think these "moohis" must have seen it. It is most improbable that these three men that you spoke of, should have walked away in the quiet way that you have stated if what had occurred took place. I don't believe the story that you have told; and as I do not believe your explanation, it is my duty to convict you of criminal misappropriation.

The prisoner, who wept bitterly, pleaded for mercy, and asked the Magistrate to take into consideration his good character and long services.

Mr. Cooper replied: Of course, I am willing to take into consideration your previous good character, and I cannot myself help thinking, though there may be no reason for my doing so, that you have been duped by somebody in parting with these notes. But I cannot pass a less sentence upon you than that of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

When the prisoner heard his sentence he well nigh fainted, and had to be removed from the court in a chair.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

THE "MOST DEVILISH MURDERERS."

IMPERATRIX VS. LALIA HARIA AND MORLIA PUNJIA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, at Nadiad, who, in December last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to be hanged. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of Devla Walla, who, on the morning of the 18th November last, left his village in company of the first accused, both of them being Dhers. That evening the deceased arrived at the Dher quarters of the village of Ambao, weak from loss of blood from some wounds on the head, and wearing only a jacket. Some of the Dhers helped him to walk to the village of Angadi, where a cot was obtained, on which he was carried to his own village. Before arriving there, however, he was dead. The chief constable ascertained at Ambao that the deceased had charged the accused with attacking him. On the following morning, the first accused took the chief constable and others to a lonely spot on the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ishar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURDILLE-BEROT'S Bombay and Poona Supplies to H. E. the Governor, Bombay and Staff.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures. As. 8 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 WALERS will be SOLD at AUCTION TODAY, SATURDAY, to the highest bidder, at Remount Stables, Charney Road. See BENNETTS ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO having been SPECIALLY ENGAGED by the Members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club will remain CLOSED on SUNDAY, the 19th inst.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to take charge of a Coal Coasting Steamer. Must be sober and hard working. Salary Rs. 200, find his own food. Apply with copies of certificates "N B," care of this Paper.

AGENT REQUIRED by the largest ENGLISH BRUSH MANUFACTURER. Only those with a first-rate Wholesale Connection need apply. Commission 5 per cent. When applying state London References and address communications to "X. 755," Sell's Advertising Offices, London, England.

ACCOUNTS of every description brought up to date, balanced, analysed, or audited by an experienced working Accountant. Debts collected. Practical BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT. Apply to "ACCOUNTANT," care of this Paper.

LONAULI.—TO LET, a large well-furnished BUNGALOW, suitable for two Families. Apply to J. KELLEN, H. M's. I. M. Dockyard.

MR. BEJANJI MANEKJI, LL.B., Pleader, at Zanzibar, says:—MOTIWALA'S LAXATIVE CONSERVE answers very well the purpose for which it is intended. I had had occasion to use it four times, twice in the Steamer and twice since my arrival at Zanzibar, and I was glad to see that it produced the desired effect.

REALMANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEER, with 1st Class Certificate, High Testimonials, 11 Years' Experience, speaks Vernaculars, used to Natives, open to immediate offer, Town or Country. Address "S. O. J.," care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and convenience of his guests, and it combines favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at ——'s, but shall in the future put up here.—Sd. I. C. NORTON.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are also newly built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for families. Single Ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

LG, Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

CONSUMPTION.—This dreadful malady, which slowly but surely leads so many victims to an early grave, need no longer be regarded as incurable. Those who are unfortunately within its iron grasp will do well to consult without loss of time and until further notice by letter only to "PRACTITIONER," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Re. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay n the Mofussil postage extra.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THE approach of the busiest months of the shipping season brings no general improvement in the position of our principal export staples; and though Oil Seeds have partially advanced in value, we have again to report a quiet week, all round Cotton having been neglected by shippers in presence of advices from Liverpool and New York, and taken to a very moderate extent by the local Mills; while Wheat has remained in its previous inactive state, though unchanged in price. Exchange has been pretty steady, and, latterly an advance in rates of 1-16d. in Bank, and 1-32d. in Private Paper, has been established, but, again, business has been upon a limited scale, both ways. Government Paper has declined 3-8 per cent. in Fours. Freights close weak at about last Friday's quotations; but the scarcity of cargo for prompt shipment may lead to further concessions from loading steamers. In the Import market, there has been a moderate demand for staple goods on the basis of last week's prices.

MONEY.—Unlike its predecessor, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed but little change in the interval, the previous increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 84 lakhs, chronicled in our last report, having been followed in the week under notice by a diminution of some 15 lakhs. This falling off, moreover, was due mainly to withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office; for the position of the trade demand for money remained about the same as it was at the end of the week preceding that covered by the return now under consideration, a decrease of 11¼ lakhs in Loans having been counterbalanced to a great extent by small withdrawals from Private Deposits, and a sensible addition to Bills Discounted, making a net falling off in trade requirements of 3¼ lakhs, compared with 71¼ lakhs the week before. The Bank's minimum remains at 5 per cent., no further change in rates having been made at the board meeting yesterday.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling on last mail-day at 1s. 3 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and 1-32d. higher, forward; but without any business being reported. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2½d. for ready and forward delivery, a moderate amount having been done for March-April-May; but the business passing both ways was very limited. The tone was quiet again on Monday morning at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic and 1s. 2 23-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 27-32d. in one or two directions, for February delivery, at which also only a moderate business transpired. 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand were again quoted at opening on Tuesday, with no inquiry for remittance; and later on 1-32d higher was obtainable for ready Telegraphic, and for March transfer the same, with Demand at 1s. 2¾d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 27-32d. for delivery to 25th March, at which a moderate amount was placed on one direction, but, again little was doing either way. On the following day there was a steadier feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic and 1s. 2¾d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for January delivery, and 1-32d. higher, later. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with very little business reported either way again, and the market closed quiet. Yesterday the feeling was steady and opening, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. Demand, for Bank media of remittance in one direction, and at which a few lots were placed. For three months' sight Credits the rate was practically 1s. 2 ¾d. for ready and forward delivery, but there were very few Mercantile Bills offering in any position, and the market closed quiet. This morning the market was steady again at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, at which we heard of no enquiry, and, later on, 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d., respectively, was given on one direction, a moderate amount being taken. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. was named in one or two places at the opening; but the rate was quickly raised 1-32d. to 1s. 2 29-32d. on receipt of firmer rates from Calcutta, and a moderate amount was done at the advance for a little way forward, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank	d/d	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	T/T	1s. 2 23-32d. to 1s. 2¾d.
Do.	3 m/s	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 7-8d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
Credit	3 do.	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 1-32d.
Francs	3 do.	1s. 1-58
Do.	6 do.	1s. 1-58

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady at the close of last week at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Friday's final rates for Fours, leaving off on Saturday evening at 105¼ for cash; 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, and 105 3-16 for the early April account; with 100½ to 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Monday the market improved considerably in the earlier part of the day, and 105⅞ was at one time quoted for Fours, for cash, and for this month's settlement at 105 9-16; but, at the close, rates had receded to a little above Saturday's final quotations, at 105 9-16, and 105 7-16 in the two positions, respectively; 4½ per Cents being called 101, nominal. On Tuesday the market was fairly steady throughout the day, at a slight advance upon the previous evening's rates for Fours, say at 105⅞ for cash; 105 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 5-16 for the April account; but the market left off 1-16 per cent. under these quotations, 105 9-16 having been the final price for Money. There was not much business passing or movement in the market on the following day; but rates for Fours receded somewhat from the previous evening's level closing at 105¼ for cash; 105 7-16 for the next settlement; and 105 3-16 for the March account; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents. There was again a downward movement yesterday, and rates for Fours declined to 105 7-16 for cash; 105 5-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 1-16 for the end of March account; but before the close, a further drop of 1-16 to ⅛d. took place, the price for money leaving off at 105 5-16. To-day, rates for Fours further receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent., but closed firm, and the decline at 105 3-16 (buyers) for cash; and 105⅛ and 104 15-16 for the nearer and more distant accounts, respectively; 101 nominal being quoted for 4½ per cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 116¼. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 104.

SHARES have been quiet again on the whole; but on some days there has been a moderate business doing in Cotton Mill Scrip, prices of which have, in the majority of cases, where there has been any change, moved in favour of buyers; and the same remark applies to Press Shares. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we now note a decline of Rs. 55 in Britannia Mill shares; of Rs. 45 in new Great Eastern, ; of Rs. 40 in Luckmidas ; of Rs. 25 in Ripon ; of Rs. 20 in Dhun ; of Rs. 17 in Dorab ; Rs. 10 each, in Central India, City of Bombay, Hyderabad, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and Sunderdas ; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, Alliance have advanced Rs. 25; Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 20; Swadeshi, and James Greaves, Rs. 10 each; and Empress, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5 each. In Press Shares, Munmar, and English have declined Rs. 5 each; and New Indian and Surat City, Rs. 2½; Mercantile are Rs. 2½ higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 105 on the first issue; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 2½ higher; Phillips and Co. have advanced Rs. 6; Oriental Life are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 200. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 7½ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a moderate enquiry for staple *Grey Goods* throughout the week, and prices generally have been maintained at their previous level. Up-country dealers are buying in a hand-to-mouth way, but can obtain no concession in prices from sellers, though these are willing enough, not to say eager, to deal at current rates. Stocks are the same as before. In *Bleached Goods*, medium makes of *Mulls*, *Nainsook*, and *Jacconets* are selling well at current quotations. *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods are unchanged. The enquiry for *Locally-made Chadars* has fallen off considerably; but there is a good demand for *T. Cloths* of the same manufacture. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been some 3,500 packages, and of *Local*, about 1,600 bales.

YARN.—Only a small business has been done in Imported *Twist* during the week; but the market has been steady at previous rates. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday aggregated 16,000 bales, with Exchange Rs. 222. Here, matters are much the same as before; but Nos. 10s and 12s are much enquired for, and at slightly better rates, 20s, on the other hand, is in poor demand. Spinners are indifferent sellers; but there is a good deal of business in re-sales going on in the Bazaar. Owing to some improvement in the consuming markets and the lower price of the raw material here, Millowners have decided not to carry out the contemplated short-time movement for the present. The market closed steady at the following official quotations, the week's Sales having been about 3,000 bales:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule, As.	5¼	to 5½	per lb.
"	" 8s "	5¾	" 5¾	"
"	" 10s "	5¾	" 6¼	"
"	" 12s "	5¾	" 6¾	"
"	" 16s "	6¾	" 6¾	"
"	" 20s "	6¾	" 7¼	"
"	" 24s "	7¼	" 7¾	"
"	" 30s "	7¼	" 8	"
"	" 40s "	8¼	" 9¼	"

METALS.—There has been a moderate business passing both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates, all round. *Iron* is dull, and prices have receded 8 annas to Re. 1, all round, business in all descriptions having been upon a small scale.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of three cargoes of Powell's Duffryn, for March-April shipment, at Rs. 15½ per ton; and of 2,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley, December-January shipment, at Rs. 16 per ton. The tone of the market is steady, and importers are not anxious to sell at the above rates—only speculators. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15½	per ton. nominal.
West do.	" 16	"
Australian	" 15	" nominal.
Cardiff	" 17	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Export business in this staple has been almost at a stand still during the past week, and local spinners have operated to only a small, or at most a moderate, extent, and the tone of the market has been quiet on the whole. Prices declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round, last Saturday, but more than recovered the fall on Monday, only, however, to recede again Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, per candy, on the two following days, respectively; while yesterday, there was again an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. Shippers have bought only 1,500 bales in all of new Bengals and new Oomra descriptions and the Mills have taken about 8,000 bales, mainly new Oomras and Bengals, but including a little old Compta; and they have contracted for a little new Broach, for February March delivery. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 43,500 bales, compared with 37,500 bales in the week preceding, and 51,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the increase in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last, now stands at 127,000 bales, or 8,000 bales than was shown a week ago.

Cloudy or showery weather, according to the telegraphic weather, and crop reports received on Monday, had again prevailed throughout the Bengal Cotton circle; and a few cents of rain had been registered in all the districts except Beawar. Over most of the remainder of the Cotton area, the weather, though cloudy in parts of the Dhollera circle, was bright and seasonable. The estimate of the outturn of the Bhownuggur crop was ¾ to 13-16ths.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. —Per lb.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs.	262—4 27-32d.
Do. Good "	"	253—4 15-16d.
Bengal Fine "	"	231—4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	208—3 29-32d.
Do. Good "	"	200—3¾d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	"	243—4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	223—4 11-32d.
Do. Good "	"	219—4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, (Feb.)	"	230—4 9-32d.
Oomra " (Feb.-March)	"	249—4 15-32d.
Belaies, Fine " (Feb.)	"	213—4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	233—4 11-32d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	"	233—4 3-8d.
Westerns	"	231—4 9-32d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93.	Season 1891-92.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	140,000	113,500
Berar	113,000	99,700
Barsi and Nuggur	30,500	17,000
Bengals	100,500	48,000
Hingughat	7,000	1,000
Persian and Sind	10,500	7,000
Dhollera	6,000	3,500
Broach	1,000	800
	417,500	290,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	42,847	49,8 2	77,400
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb.	277,681	214,233	302,123
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	18,303	20,813	37,318
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb	117,581	67,656	133,678
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,732	5,231	3,568
From 1st Jan. to 16th Feb	20,612	17,487	16,971

WHEAT.—We have no change to report in the position of this market which has remained quiet throughout the week, with only a small export business passing on the basis of previous rates for all discriptions.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* advanced in value half an anna per cwt. at the end of last week, and again to the same extent a few days ago; while yesterday, a further rise of 2 annas per cwt. took place: *Gingelly* advancing at the same time Re. 1 to Rs. 1¼ per candy. The tone of the market was steady until latterly, when it became firm but business has been upon only a moderate scale. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 8-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-8-0 to " 7-9-0	"
" Cawnpore	" 7-2-0 to " 7-4-0	"
" Red	" 6-14-0 to " 7-0-0	"
Gingelly White	" 45-0-0 to " 48-8-0	p. candy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to " 43-8-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	83,215	82,059	67,177
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th February	613,095	726,074	950,143
Linseed for the week	48,003	70,286	91,447
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th February	148,028	203,144	364,742
Rapeseed for the week	27,488	4,057	11,843
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th February	124,911	12,001	72,482
Gingellyseed for the week	54,851	70,392	78,362
do. from 1st Jan. to 16th February	407,337	455,793	419,549

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	73,786	31,676	113,940
do. from 1st January to 16th February	583,878	11,66,804	951,249
Linseed for the week	19,434	16,265	84,892
do. from 1st January to 16th February	195,330	198,792	353,449
Rapeseed for the week	57,883	.....	18,085
do. from 1st January to 16th February	205,850	7,016	127,121
Gingellyseed for the week	33,026	51,694	14,944
do. from 1st January to 16th February	376,309	246,015	205,561

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL DEBATE.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

A scene took place in the House of Commons last night, when the Irish members attacked Lord Wolmer for having stated at a recent banquet that the Liberals were financing the Irish party, who were therefore mercenaries in Mr. Gladstone's pay. Lord Wolmer accepted the denial and apologised.

SCANDALOUS BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

A motion brought forward by Mr. Sexton that the Times' article commenting on Lord Wolmer's remarks was a scandalous breach of privilege was unanimously adopted.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON ULSTER.

In the debate on the Home Rule Bill Lord Randolph Churchill vehemently attacked the measure which, he said, hands Ireland over to the dominion of Archbishop Walsh. His Lordship was convinced that Ulster would fight for her rights and he characterised the financial proposals of the Bill as being worthy of Argentina.

SUICIDE OF A PORTUGUESE JUDGE.

LISBON, FEB. 16.

Senhor Leitao, a judge from Goa, who had been sentenced by the Court here to suspension from office for three years for corruption, committed suicide immediately on hearing the sentence, by blowing his brains out with a revolver.

VOTE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

The French Government have secured a majority of one hundred-and-twenty-nine votes on a test motion introduced for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Chamber after the voting of M. Cavaignac's motion on the 9th instant, calling for further action of the Government in the matter of the Panama Canal prosecutions.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

TWO YEARS' SERVICE REJECTED.

BERLIN, FEB. 16.

The Committee of the Reichstag have rejected the two years' service clause of the Army Bill.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The strike in Lancashire continues unabated, and the situation threatens to be as bad as it was in the year 1862. One hundred thousand operatives are now idle and twenty-five thousand more will join the movement shortly. The condition of the operatives is desperate and large numbers are now begging in the streets.

AMERICA AND HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.

President Harrison has sent a Treaty to the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii, the United States Government assuming the debt of the Islands and pensioning the Queen.

It is expected that the Senate will approve of the Treaty.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The death is announced of General Cadwallader Adams.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

DEATH OF MR. LEWIS GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

We regret to hear the death of Mr. Lewis Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Mundla, Central Provinces, from injuries received from a wounded tiger. It appears the tiger, on being hit, made for the [illegible] who was lying low on the tree, and pulled at Mr. Gordon, thereupon, went to his rescue, shot the tiger again, but the beast nevertheless threw him and mauled him severely on his head. Medical aid was telegraphed for from Jubbulpore. The Civil Surgeon started early for Mundla, but before then Mr. Gordon had died from the wounds. Mr. Gordon just joined the service as district from Seoni. His death deprives the Commission of a valuable servant, in which he has served since 1869.

SURVEYS FOR RAILWAYS.

The Government of India have ordered a detailed survey of a broad gauge railway from Delhi through Rohtak and Jhind in the neighbourhood of Bhatinda; a second survey for an alternative line more to the south through Hansi and Sirsa.

Mr. Woods, engineer-in-charge, Arakan-Burma Railway, examined the country between Minhla on the Irrawaddy and Akyab, and reports that a line is practicable. There are fairly good gradients, with one tunnel, a mile long, might be needed at the Pass.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Cumming, Chief Engineer, Burma, takes leave on April 4, and Mr. H. J. Richard will officiate.

Colonel Fox, Superintending Engineer, at present in Burma, goes to Secunderabad as Secretary in the Public Works Department.

AN IRRIGATION CIRCLE FOR BURMA.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of an Irrigation Circle in Burma from 1st April. From that date there will be five Superintending Engineers in Burma. Mr. H. J. Richard becomes Chief Engineer. Colonel Fox assumes charge of that circle at present held by Mr. R. E. Newson, Superintendent of Works; and one vacancy will probably be filled by Mr. Nelson's promotion. It is not known who will fill the other two.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.

The usual famine insurance grant of one crore-and- will be provided in the budget estimate for the ing year in spite of the existing financial pressure.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT TO SIMLA.

Public offices will close in Calcutta on April 3. The usual movement of a portion of the establishment is made beforehand, so that Simla offices will open on April 4.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 17.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Gabb, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.

5th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Grace, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Lieutenant Axe, doing duty with chief station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee, is transferred to chief station Veterinary Hospital, Deesa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been posted to the 8th Circle, Secunderabad; and Captain Lambert, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to 4th Circle, Mean Mir.

Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant West, R. E., attached to the M. W. Department, has been posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion.—To be Lieutenants.—2nd Lieutenant Capel, R. A.; Harris, Y. L. I.; and Fisher, Y. L. I.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the examination in subject (E) Appendix 7, Queen's Regulations:—Lieutenant Stevens, R. A.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Kennard, N Battery, and Lieutenant Jones, O Battery, R. H. A.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters India, Veterinary Lieutenant Peacock Army Veterinary Department, will proceed from Deesa to Bombay for embarkation with the party of the 7th Dragoon Guards, proceeding to Egypt.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported passed the required examination in the following languages:—Hindustani Higher Standard—Lieutenant West, 5th Bo. L. I.; Lieutenant Lloyd, 1st Regiment (attached 10th Bo. I.); Lieutenant Coleman, 27th Field Battery, officiating Sub-Asst. Co. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery; and Lieutenant Lindsay, 2nd Bn. S. W. Borderers. Hindustani, Lower Standard,—Captain Young, 55th F. B., R. A.; 2nd Lieutenant Alexander, Northampton Regiment, (attached to 6th Bombay Cavalry); 2nd Lieutenant Newnham, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—7th Hussars—2nd Lieutenant Fryer to remain in England from 29th March to 16th July, 1893, on medical certificate.

Extension of leave has been granted to the undermentioned Officers:—Captain Coghill, 59th Field Battery, to England, for nine months, on private affairs; Captain and Riding Master Stannard, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Roberts, 47th Field Battery, out of India, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Major Hampton, Leinster Regiment (18th Battalion), to England, for six months, on private affairs.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 17.

The hearing of the Pamphlet Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Bosanquet. Norton, school-master, was further examined by the counsel for the defence. He said that he went to Mitra and offered him Rs. 1,000 to come to peace, but Mitra denied of having anything to do with the pamphlet, but believed that Cheraz Ali, Abdul Huq, Munsab Ali, and Mehdi Ali were all mixed up in it, and that Mr. J. D. B. Gribble corrected the manuscript. Witness in cross-examination said that Mitra offered at the second interview to give up everything he knew for four thousand rupees. Mitra also acknowledged to witness that one party paid him to write against another, and on the article appearing in print the party attacked called in his assistance to retaliate, which he did on payment of a further sum. Mitra said when the case came on he would have grand fun, for he was paid liberally for telegrams to newspapers. In re-examination Mr. Norton said Mitra had at no time said anything to implicate himself as publisher or printer of the pamphlet. Evidence was called to show that on the day the pamphlet was alleged to have been printed by Mitra the accused was ill in bed.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The main feature of the Dufferin Fund report for the year 1892 is the excellent progress it has made in building hospitals in Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Subscriptions and donations, just over a lakh, have been received in the latter province during the year. The report contains admirable photos of students at Calcutta, the students' boarding home at Lahore, and hospitals at Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Benares. In concluding the report the Central Committee summarised facts and figures, which prove a steady growth in the operations of the Association, and furnish means of estimating the value of the work done. There are, including the United Kingdom branch, eleven provincial branches, under the Central Committee, and the operations of the Fund have gradually extended throughout almost the entire Continent. Attached or affiliated to provincial branches are one hundred and twenty local and district Associations or Committees. The number of women who have received medical aid during the year under review was five hundred and fifteen thousand, a great majority of whom were treated at fifty-seven hospitals and dispensaries of various sizes all directly governed by, affiliated to, or connected with the Association. Nine lady-doctors with the English qualifications, thirty-seven assistant surgeons, and twenty-seven hospital assistants are now working more or less directly in connection with the Fund, while branch returns show two hundred and sixty-one persons studying in various classes at the medical colleges and schools in the different provinces. The total receipts of the Central Committee since the Association was incorporated have amounted to Rs. 9,48,000 and of this over Rs. 2,83,000 has been re-allotted to provinces in which it was collected or expended in grants-in-aid within their limits for various objects. The total sum expended by the Central Committee in organising the Association, office establishment, advertisements, and general expenses has been Rs. 37,400, or an average annual charge of Rs. 4,600. The amount now invested by the Central Committee and provincial branches is Rs.11,38,000, producing an annual income of about Rs. 50,000. Besides which the district associations and committees possess independent invested funds of Rs 4,56,000, and the sum in hand amounting to Rs. 1,25,000. The report of the United Kingdom branch shows that the amount received in subscriptions and donations during the year under report was £2509 as compared with £324 in 1891. Its invested funds amounted at the close of the year to £1,400.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Mr. N. R. Cumberlege has been appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Revenue Department.—The services of Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Frazer has been appointed to officiate as Additional Resident in Khorassan and Seistan, during the absence of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E.

Public Works Department.—Mr. G. Richards, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred to Burma.

Major-General Stedman, Quarter-Master General, leaves Calcutta on the 20th instant for Kohat, Kurram, and Peshawar, returning to Calcutta on the 16th March.

The departure of the last two troop-ships from Home have been delayed a few days. The s. s. Euphrates now reaches Bombay on the 20th instant, and the s. s. Malabar on the 29th March.

A TABLET IN COMMEMORATION OF THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, FEB. 17.

The Mahomedans have fixed a tablet, bearing H. H. Rasul Khanji Bahadur's name to the examination hall of the Madressch-tul-Islam, Kurrachee, on the Shab-i-Miraj, a most sacred night to them, with great pomp, special prayers being offered for the Nawab for his donation of Rs. 10,000, in commemoration of which his name is perpetuated. Her Majesty the Imperatrix's long life and happiness was prayed for, and a continuation of her friendship with H. I. M. the Sultan, the spiritual head of the Moslem world, implored.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames left here this afternoon.

PENANG, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left here this evening.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia arrived at Marseilles on the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	38 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,930,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £6,800,000; increase, £200,000; other deposits, £29,000,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £24,400,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £18,500,000; increase, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Capt. A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Bartlett
Miss Galloway
Mr and Mrs George
Mr Finlay
Mr and Mrs Hudson
Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs Nicholson and child
Mr Peake
Mr and Mrs Winter
Mr and Mrs Parry
Mr Thomas
Maj Rickards
Mr W A Robinson
Bombardier Knight
Mr A Mackenzie

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd D N Murray
Mr O Benton
Mon Mr de Montmorency
Mr Owen
Mr Heckford
Miss Carter
Mr Nobelthan
Mr H K Gracey
Mr J J McGrath

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Chisholm
Mr, Mrs and Miss Howard
Mr and Mrs de Croix
Mr Sinvasi Rao
Mr C H Hill
Mrs Yorke-Smith
Miss Carter
Miss Bartlett
Mr Castelli
Mr Bestio
Two Misses Campbell
Mr and Mrs Rivas and maid
Mr Franstadt
Mr F Yockri
Mr Whiteaway

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Scaramanga
Mr Thorpe
Mr Hartman
Mr Kann
Miss Everett
Mr Faoniri
Mr C D Hart
Mr W H Hart

One of the prettiest and most popular weddings that has ever taken place in Madras, says the local paper, was solemnised at St. George's Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon, when Miss Firth was married to Mr. D. Pears. As the happy pair had to leave immediately after the ceremony to catch the 5 p.m. train, the numerous friends of the bride and bridegroom were only invited to witness the marriage ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Parker. The bride, who was looking very sweet in a costume of cream Irish poplin with brocaded Watteau train (made by Messrs. Oakes and Co.) and who carried a lovely bouquet of eucharis lilies and ferns, was led to the altar by her father, accompanied by four bridesmaids and two little pages. Miss Pelly and Miss Underwood wore Watteau costumes of apricot-colored silk, trimmed with a darker shade and had bouquets similar to the bride's. Miss Aileen Firth and Miss Molly Cook were in Empire costumes of cream, and carried similar bouquets; and the little Masters Wyatt—the pages—had their hair powdered and were dressed in very pretty suits, one pale blue and the other pale pink. The bestman was Mr. M. Woods, and Mr. H. Firth acted as groomsman. The bridegroom's presents to the elder bridesmaids were gold bracelets, to the two little ones gold brooches, and to the pages pearl pins. The ceremony was fully choral. After the register had been signed and good wishes expressed, Mr. and Mrs. Pears left for the station.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE AT "THE EMPIRE."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

To most of us who kneel at the feet or clutch the skirts of Society's patron saint Mrs. Grundy, the things that lie beyond the dazzling portico and wide crimson-carpeted stairs of the Empire Theatre have hitherto been veiled in mystery. Like the tree of knowledge of good and evil with its luscious golden fruit hanging temptingly within reach, there it has stood; and we, *fin de siecle* Eves, survivals of the fittest, with force of character developed by the sneers of centuries at our first mother's weakness, have had to look the other way—to turn our inquisitive eyes round on the mild adornments of Leicester Square, and content ourselves with the view of its unsensational stucco statues instead of the twinkling ankles of the Empire nymphs, and with draughts of the limpid fluid which the New River Company allows to trickle over its grimy fountain basin instead of "the Empire" brew of Ambrosia or "the Empire" waters of Lethe. To many men, even, it has been an unrodden land—a country of unimaginable perils, which even a Society Stanley dare hardly to face—or, to be more accurate—hardly dare acknowledge that he had faced. So when the doors were this week thrown open in broad day, and all the world invited to an entertainment graced by the presence of civic respectability in aid of the poor of London, there was no question of unreadiness or hanging back. The lingering savour of the forbidden fruit as well as the sweet odour of charity enticed everyone, and the delightful sensation of riskiness which could not altogether be ignored filled fauteuils and boxes, gallery and passages, pit and stalls.

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That quality of illumination, rosy and sweet-scented, which is usually known as "dim religious" pervades the interior of "the Empire." As we take our seats we hardly see each other, but we feel very luxurious in gilded, softly-upholstered Empire chairs, breathing an atmosphere scented with lilies and stephanotis from the two vast waterfall posies that adorn the box in honour of the Lady Mayoress. Then the Empire Orchestra, under the direction of M. Leopold Wenzel, strikes up an inspiriting piece, "Light Cavalry," by Suppé, and the entertainment commences. A sextette, danced and chanted with tambourine accompaniment by Hungarians in pretty native costume, is the item on the next programme, followed without interval by a show of wheeling by the Selbini troupe of bicyclists. First, a little figure shoots in on a small cycle—a girl about twelve, dressed in crimson satin combinations with black lace, wing sleeves, which undulate with the rapid motion. Then a smaller sprite appears—a boy in black and white, riding a tiny cycle, on which he performs the most daring and wildest feats—riding through paper rings, up and down inclines, over all sorts of obstacles, under all sorts of difficulties—it is a marvellous object lesson to the wheeling world in mastering their machines. When a cyclist has had a fall and his machine has got bent, he ruefully conveys it to the nearest house, and has it fetched home by a carrier. But the cycling imp and his sister would ride it back triumphantly, bumping along on the battered arc regardless of its infirmities. Or, when only the spokes remained fixed to the axle, it would make no difference to them; the motion was not easy-riding on the spikes—but so long as it had an axis it was all they wanted—if it had no axis or spokes they got inside the ring and rolled themselves topsy-turvy along with blissful unconsciousness of discomfort. To this pair of cycling prodigies the playing of the violin or mandoline in any position on a bicycle was the merest child's play—it seemed as if given a wheel they could accomplish everything.

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This innocent but exhilarating pastime was followed by a humorous American monologue—a patter of jokelets et hoc which—oh fie, for shame! after our boasted female progress—we laughed as heartily as any Empire *habitue*. Here is a specimen: "Have angels wings, Mammal?—Yes, lovey." "Can they fly?—Yes, lovey." Has Sarah wings?—"Why, lovey?" Because when Pa kissed her in the hall he called her an angel. Can she fly, Mamma?—She shall fly the first thing to-morrow, lovey." Then there was a bit at the Salvation Army. The General making an effort to secure a promising recruit expatiates on the splendid appearance of his army on the road to Heaven. "How long have you been marching, General?" enquires the recruit in posse. "Eight years." "Eight years! and not got farther than Piccadilly Circus yet—No, thank you."

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After this mild exhibition of wit and humour came a professor of sleight-of-hand. It took us quite back to childhood to be reintroduced to the man who fetched handkerchiefs, ribbons, shavings, rabbits out of a tall hat, and when he had smashed and battered that hat, made a man swallow the rabbit and otherwise outrageously misconducted himself, set everything straight again by firing off a cannon. It was not quite what we expected at the Empire. We had come prepared to be a little shocked, but not by cannon shots. It goes without saying that a gentleman who can coax a live rabbit out of a gentleman's interior would make little of the trouble of sending a lady through a looking-glass in a mysterious way without leaving a crack or a flaw in the mirror to show how or where she went. This was Mr. Carl Hertz,' the professor's, final feat, and it has kept us thinking since by what plan could he have so thoroughly and effectually bamboozled us.

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While we were shaking off the uncomfortable impression of having been accessory to the fact of a woman being expelled through a mirror, a troupe of acrobats came on the scene and wriggled themselves out off all shapes of human beings. Then Mr. Eugene Oudin, Mr. Ben Davies, and Miss Florence St. John sang, and Miss Letty Lind gave a charming exhibition of her grace as a skirt dancer in a costume of the Dresden shepherdess style, showing a lining of deep rose pink to match her dainty little pink silk feet. Then came a wild burlesque, entitled Milord, Sir Smith, in which Mr. Arthur Roberts and Miss Sylvia Grey of the Gaiety Theatre, described the doings of an Englishman and his womenkind in Paris, after which Miss Decuna Moore's recital of the address specially written for the occasion by Mr. W. Davenport Adams concluded the first part.

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So far it must be acknowledged that there was none of the wild gaiety, the breach of the conventionalities that are supposed to characterize music hall and variety entertainments. On the contrary it was sweetly innocent and slow—the Empire had evidently made a supreme effort to be all things to all men and women, and for the moment become prudish for the prude. "Round the Town," a characteristic ballet in five tableaux, if it introduces us to wilder company, only showed us London as we may see it day by day, the dude and the crossing sweeper, the flower girl and the coffee stall, the bootblack, the policemen, the thief,—but treated with a picturesqueness that hid half its sins. The first scene is laid in Covent Garden in the early summer morning—a gay crowd of students are hovering round in search of fun after the theatre, a coffee stall-keeper is busy with his customers, a coster's little donkey and cart are being loaded, and a country vegetable cart is just come in. The poor horse looks as if he had a really heavy load in his pile of market baskets—and in truth he has—for the next minute the cart is unloaded and out swarms a multitude of flower ballet girls—poppies, roses, mignonette and every flower is represented. Then they dance—every one dances in this ideal London at the Empire. Outside the Royal Exchange the shoe-blacks strike up music on their blocks, and set the people all a pirouetting. The post-boy's dance on their rounds, the blue-coat boys imitate Letty Lind's gyrations with their long skirted coats, the police, the soldiers, the street Arabs—every one dances. It is gay—it is enchanting.

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But variety is the watchword at the Empire. It can do more than show us London dancing mad. So the streets are cleared and in trips Signorina Luigia Cerale the *prima valerina Assoluta*. To say that the Signorina is an incongruous object in her short quilted tarlatin skirts, against a background of Westminster, only faintly expresses her surprising appearance. If we had been brought up in ignorance of the existence of the species—a creature with great pink limbs deformed by muscular development—we should probably have thought she was an automaton; she whirled about and madly on tip-toe, executed measures in the air with the other foot outstretched until our only wonder was that, like other overstrung mechanisms, she did not give way. But this catastrophe was averted by the assistance of a brother dancer. Signor Elia, who at trying moments came forward and supported her by a light touch round the waist. It was no doubt a marvellous performance, but it was horrid. A very beautiful tableaux. The daughter of our Empire concluded the entertainment, and together pleased and succeeded [illegible] before the fall of curtain having reached [illegible] very satisfactory sum of one thousand pounds.

GOA NEWS.

The wedding of the daughter of his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa with Mr. Botelho was celebrated in Pangim, on the 11th instant.—The total revenue collected in Portuguese-India, exclusive of Abkari and Customs, amounted to Rs. 1,33,128 during the month of August, 1892.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand D'Este of Austria visited Goa *in cognito* on the 3rd instant. Notwithstanding the privacy of the visit every mark of courtesy was shown to him during his stay.—The Jesuits Rodolphi Aquaviva, Alfonci Pacoco, Antonii Francisca, Petri Berno, and the lay brother Francisci Aranca, who were killed in Cuncolim, Salsette, Goa, are shortly to be canified and included in the list of martyrs.—According to the new proposal of the Finance Minister, the several holders of titles of *commendas* will have to pay a tax on account of which it is rumoured that many are going to give up the honours.—The re-organization of the High Courts is pending. Probably the number of judges may be reduced from five to three.—The Treasury Office has been remodelled, and the post of the Inspector has been abolished, substituting the same by a Secretary of the Treasury. This reform gives the control to the Governor-General, who will be the President of the Council.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

I PICKED up a certain paper the other day and lighted on a few lines of criticism about myself. Everybody reads what is written about himself, chiefly with disgust, because neither the author nor the man of affairs is ever satisfied with the commentator. This critic was very rude indeed. Nothing pleased her. One subject was so treated that she had laughed when she ought to have cried, another would have been so much better if Maupassant had dealt with it; another was impossible, the author was too cheerful; and at last she came to the real cause of her indignation, the conclusion of the story of the "Doll's" House. That was the cause of her ill-temper; I had actually had the temerity to tell the world what happened after Nororah deserted her husband and her children. I am not an Ibsenite. That is, I do not think that in anything he has suggested or advised Ibsen has advanced the world a single step. That a woman is no longer to be brought up as a doll, a foolish pretty half-educated toy, I have been taught ever since I could read, and that is fifty years ago. To trot out this stale old truism as a new and hitherto unheard of doctrine is absurd. She, we are called upon to admire a woman, who, because she has suddenly learned this new doctrine, goes away, abandons the most sacred duties, and leaves her children—her children—her children, mind—to hirelings! I do not admire such a woman, I loathe and abhor such a woman. But, if you please, I am always on the side of those who would give every woman as well as every man all the facilities possible for the widest and the fullest education, and I should be a proud man, indeed, if one of my own daughters would take a better place in the first class than her father could manage. I hope that the revelation I am about to make may be considered as strictly confidential. It must not be told across the Atlantic. It is one of those secrets which one learns with shame and repeats in a whisper. It refers, in fact, to the venerable House of Lords. It has to do with a thing which greatly adds to what the Peerage calls the enjoyment of a Title. It is a secret of the Vestiarium or Robing Room. It is nothing less than the long and carefully-concealed truth about the Coronet. You know that it is a crimson velvet cap, very soft and pretty and comfortable, round which is the Gold Coronet set with pearls. Now, a Coronet is just a broad circular band, as every body knows. The Iron Crown of Lombardy is such a band of gold set with great rubies roughly cut and without any palliative of velvet. With the bare crown stuck firmly on his head there he was—a king, just as with his wig adjusted on his head there is the other man—a Lord Chief Justice. Very well, then. The Peer's coronet is not of gold at all. I am assured, by one who knows, that it is a copper gilt, and that the pearls in it are not pearls, but silver things as big as pigeon's eggs. One more illusion is gone. We shall learn next, that the velvet is cotton velvet—or sateen—or soft merino, or even red flannel. Only copper gilt! Is it possible?

Pygmies, again. In the Atlas Mountains, this time, in order to corroborate Mr. Haliburton. The latest discoverer thinks that they became diminutive in consequence of a hard life in the mountains. Not so. The Irish peasants have lived hard lives ever since they began to live in Ireland at all. They have not grown diminutive. Nor have the Norwegians who live very hard lives. These pygmies are diminutive because they belong to a diminutive race. They are pygmies everywhere—in Central Africa, in North Africa, in South India, in Lapland. The race of man has had many branches of which the Gorilla is one, rather an unfortunate branch; the ourang-outang is another still more unfortunate; the pygmy is a third less unfortunate, but still not so happy as his big brother; then we come to the varieties of our own branch, called Man Proper. Let us be kind to the pygmy and find out his traditions and why he stopped short at four feet.

The following is a remark made at Burlington House. The type of face—as every body knows, changes with every century even with every generation. We all know the prevalent type. I think that there is an unconscious effort made by every young man to attain to the prevalent type so far as shaving goes, or wearing his hair or beard in the fashion that most lends itself to the type. I think also that every portrait painter has his type in his mind and more or less consciously, inclines his faces so as to reproduce as much as he can of that type. Take, for instance, the Queen Anne faces; the faces of George the Second's reign; the faces of a hundred years ago; they are all alike at each period, and each type differs from its predecessor and its successor. Compare Leech's young men in the Fifties with Du Maurier's of the Nineties. Or take the feminine face. Again, compare Leech with Du Maurier. Can the tall and graceful creatures of the latter be the daughters of the fat and dumpy maiden of the former? In the last century there is one type which seems to have prevailed about the years 1760-1780. You will see it in Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. It is a face which has in it, essentially, power and the habit of authority. Other qualities it may have—sweetness—temper—even spitefulness. These things can hardly be concealed even by the most unblushing flatterer.

But power is most certainly indicated in so many of these faces that I take it for the prevalent type—the painter's idea of what a woman's face ought to be. Perhaps, the painter thought more of the lines and curves than of the qualities commonly recognised as belonging to those lines and curves. I was turning over some old papers—my receptacles for papers contain as miscellaneous a collection of things as the Dutch Frau's pockets—and I came upon a photograph which carried me back twenty years. At that time and for some time afterwards, I had a good deal to do with the scholar-crank or the crank-scholar. Everybody, who had a new rendering of some disputed passage to offer, or an old received opinion to explode, came to me. It was part of my study to listen to these people, and I always did very politely, except to one, who was a foreigner, and who threw off his jacket and waistcoat, armed with epigrams in verse against Mr. Gladstone. These while he gave me his views about the "Fifth Advent" he stuffed furtively under my books and papers. A very terrible person, whom I had to turn out rudely! otherwise, I am certain he would still be giving me his views. Another man, to whom I was very civil indeed, was an old gentleman, who, somehow or other, afterwards got into a story book. He had a new universal alphabet, all equilateral triangles with which he could read everything. And, if the world only knew the true meaning of the cuneiform inscriptions then . . . but, he is dead, and would never tell me—said I was too narrow in my views! However, this photograph was sent to me by a correspondent. I never saw the great scholar it represents. I mention him because he is dead now, and the world will forget him. He was the only man—the only man, mind—who ever read properly the famous Rosetta stone which is, as you know, the key to the hieroglyph. It does not contain the things commonly imputed to it at all. It is nothing less this scholar found out than another and a fuller account of the Universal Deluge! There was the Moabite stone! Does that contain what foolish scholars pretend—an account of the Moabite King's wars? Not at all. It is the history never before truly told of Perseus and Andromeda—St. George and the Dragon! Lay down the photograph. The subject of the scholar-crank is full of reminiscences. Nothing shortens life, as we all know, so much as the smoking of tobacco and the drinking of beer, wine, or spirits. To drink all three cuts a man off in his teens, even before he has had time to begin. The Society for the Study of Inebriety, as we have seen, have given a banquet to an ancient of 100 years, who has knocked off the poisonous habit of drink for sixty years. After this announcement we read in the *Daily Graphic* of two old men, both over 100, who all through their long lives have habitually taken both tobacco and strong drink. And I know of an old man—he was 104 when I saw him—who boasted that he could still take his beer. The total abstinence people do their cause more harm than good when they overstate the case. Wine is good. Beer is good. Let us take both, with tobacco, in moderation.

A lady writes to me a propos of certain remarks made a week or two ago. She says that she has made study of palmistry; that she would not learn from books, but by independent observations; that she learned no more than the lines and their names—because everything must have a name—and that she then examined every hand that she could, and noted her observations. The result is that she has acquired a certain amount of belief in the connection between the lines of the hand and the character of the owner. This is at least more interesting than the study of a book. Palmistry is not exactly phrenology, because the shape of the brain, the thinking machine may very conceivably influence the power and even the direction of thoughts; whereas there is no apparent connection between the lines of the hand and the brain. But palmistry may be compared with Physiognomy. Why do we mistrust a man with thin, light lips for one reason and a man with full, thick lips for another? In many unsuspected ways a man's character may be indicated by his personal features. Therefore, one must not altogether laugh at palmistry. When, however, the exponents of this science go so far as to claim for it that a man's fate is written in his hand, we may part company. I would much rather believe that a man's fate is written in his stars. Astrology is venerable and respectable. It makes me think of grave Chaldæans. Palmistry, when it deals with fate and fortune belongs to the Vagrom woman, the young person of bold and roving eye, the red handkerchief, the loud voice, the woman of Bohemia, the daughter of Egypt, the Romany lad, the black tent of Kedar.

He was a very solemn person, a clergyman of pronounced views; a man of wealth and position; he was naturally invited to take the chair at functions of importance, such as a religious meeting, or a lecture when the subject was not previously notified, he held tenaciously to the Doctrine that we must all know our own place—a very good doctrine when we are persuaded that our own place is a good deal higher up, he was a Protestant by conviction, but he would not allow freedom of thought; he was great on authority, especially the authority of [illegible] regretted the abolition of stocks [illegible] lamented that as a Magistrate [illegible] head borough [illegible] whip the sturdy [illegible] short, such a man [illegible] stand. But [illegible] to his taking [illegible] chair again [illegible] tually laughed [illegible] public. [illegible] A native c[illegible] man, who [illegible] ing the usual opening by [illegible] After a few general remarks, he [illegible] to the dark and interesting convert, who unfortunately resembled a recent visitor to the Town—Bones of a wandering Minstrel Troupe—especially when he rolled his eyes. "My friends," he said, "I have now to introduce to you one who comes from a country where, as the poet Heber says, only man—ahem!—man alone, man alone—is vile." Bones, who was not without a sense of humour, rolled his eyes and grinned from ear to ear. The house, I am sorry to say, responded with a fit of a laughter that was long, contagious, infectious, and universal. The Chairman rose in wrath. He silenced them with an awful gesture. Then he began again—he repeated his words, he did not see the joke. Again, they laughed loud and long. Then the chairman solemnly stalked out of the room, followed by Bones. And that is the reason why he never would take the chair again. It is also the reason why his sermons ever after treated of the wickedness of the age and the sinfulness of the sin of scoffing.

What is to be done with rich Americans who incite men to steal national monuments? To be sure it was only the stone with the boy on a pump, and a little effort in rhyme dated 1688, but it might have been London Stone, or the Coronation Chair, or the headsman's axe from the Tower, or anything. I remember, some twenty years ago, how a certain English youth was so ill-advised as—not to steal—but to insult a certain statue in a small French town. That young man was hauled before the magistrate; he was committed to prison; he lay in the town dungeon and ate the bread of bitterness; he had to make submission; he was made to feel that national monuments belong to the pride and honour of a nation. The little stone with its figure is one of the sights of London—I know not why; perhaps, because it is not mysterious. I think it may be the successor of a previous stone marking the highest ground. Its position would be on the site of the old wall which surrounded the precinct of St. Paul. It is very likely that a stone stood on this spot, in the wall, long before this was carved and engraved, and that the first stone perished in the Great Fire of 1666. Stone, however, says nothing about. As a matter of fact, I should say that it is actually what it professes to be, the highest ground within the City walls.

"When ye have sought the City round
Yet still this is the highest ground."

It stands perhaps forty feet above high-water level. The mighty hill of Bloomsbury, of which Bloomsbury-square is the highest part, is 75 feet above the level. Campden Hill and Notting Hill have the same giddy elevation. I once lived on Notting Hill. The house agent strongly recommended the house, which we took on the ground that it was not quite on the top of the hill, and therefore "not exposed to the bleakness of the upper heights?" And I believe there are dwellers on Campden Hill who take pride in being on the top of that mighty Alp. But within the City wall there was no place, I think, higher than this corner near St. Paul's Churchyard. So, you see we must not let any rich American steal this little national monument. If he tries, let us give him a taste of the national skilly, with a lodging in the national clink.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is within the memory of the youngest inhabitant of Bombay, that an appointment of the above nature is most essential. To me it has been a great surprise that it was not been carefully seen to and created long ago. I well remember the horror with which I read the distressing tale in our public protectors—the daily journals—how such and such an house had come down with a run, and a number of lives had been sacrificed to want of proper supervision in the material or construction of the building. It is not long since such an appalling catastrophe occurred, and the first thought that rushed to one's mind was that some body should be hanged, for allowing such structures to be put up without proper supervision. I, therefore, consider that Mr. Murzban deserves the thanks of the inhabitants of Bombay for taking up such an important matter, so soon after he has assumed his new appointment. Whether Mr. Murzban is capable of undertaking this weighty duty, in conjunction with that of Engineer-in-Chief to the City of Bombay, I am not in a position to state. This much I know from similar appointments at home, that the office of Architectural Surveyor or Engineer is no sinecure, but requires the constant and careful professional attention of the officer in such charge in large cities. How much more it is necessary in an Eastern City, where the country induces listlessness, and houses are apt to grow up like mushrooms in a night, to come down like a pack of cards in the morning.

I, therefore, warn our City Fathers to be careful how they consider and make this appointment, as the eyes of the public are upon them, and if they fail in their duty herein, short will be their shrift, should such an accident occur again as not long since happened on account of a defective building, when a number of lives were sacrificed

THE CENSUS IN BOMBAY.

The report on the Census in Bombay and its feudatories in 1891 was issued yesterday by Mr. Drew, C.S., the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. It is in two bulky volumes, the first containing the abstract and the second the imperial tables. In the former, chapters are devoted to the area, houses, population and towns, the movement of the population, religions, age and sex, civil conditions, infirmities, education, languages, birth-place, caste, tribe and race, occupations, and administration of the census operations. As a first instalment of the many interesting features of the report we quote the following extract from the opening chapter :—

PRECEDING ENUMERATIONS.

The census of the Presidency [illegible] that of the rest of India on the [illegible] 1891. As the whole of the B[illegible] enumerated within a few weeks before or afterwards, it forms [illegible] year of an Imperial census as nearly synchronous as the varying climates and other characteristics of the different countries will admit. This is the second census which has been so taken, the first being 10 years ago on February 17th, 1881; but it is the third of the Presidency and most of the Indian Empire as the first Imperial census was preceded by one taken on February 21st, 1872, a year after the same in the United Kingdom. The method of conducting the enumeration, or the census operations as it was officially called, will be found fully detailed in Chapter XII. It will be sufficient to say that it was practically the same as was found to work successfully in 1881, and was adopted throughout India on the recommendation of a conference of the officers most concerned in that enumeration.

METHOD OF ENUMERATION.

The chief points of difference between the Indian and the English system are, firstly, the recording the information required by the schedules by means of men employed for the purpose, instead of imposing this duty on the householder, and, secondly, the filling up of the schedules for each house in the first place several days before the actual night of the census, and on that night merely bringing this record up to date by striking out persons who have died or left the house, and adding new arrivals. In England there have been nine enumerations with regular intervals of ten years from 1801 to 1891. At the first four the information was collected by the overseers of the poor and recorded by them much as is now done in India. In 1841, the whole business of the census was thrown on the Registrar-General and his staff of Superintendent and Resident Registrars and the system of householders' schedules whereby the householder is responsible for the correct return of the inmates of his house, was substituted for that of collection by the officials. It was in the same year that the census was for the first time all taken in one night. Previously the overseers filled their schedules in from day to day till they were complete. The Indian system is, therefore, a combination of the earlier and later English systems and seems to combine the advantages of both. The persons, to whom the actual filling in of the schedules was entrusted, were called enumerators and had to fill them in for a number of houses, which varied according to their size, their distance apart and other circumstances affecting the difficulty of enumeration, but ordinarily their beat was supposed to take in some 350 persons. Above them, about one to every ten, were supervisors, whose duty it was to see that the enumerators understood their instructions, and during the preliminary enumeration did go from house to house and there record the required information as accurately as it was possible to obtain it, and to continue this process of inspection up to the final night, when it was their duty to visit all the enumerators' blocks and see that the men were duly engaged on their work. Above the supervisors was the whole chain of Revenue and Municipal officials, all of whom, up to the Collector himself, took their share of inspection and instruction, and as the operations were performed during the time best suited to touring their inspection was a very real check.

ACCURACY OF FIGURES.

So much it is necessary to say in explanation, as the accuracy of the figures depends entirely on this system of enumeration, and the system depends entirely on the opportunities it gives for the inspection of the work of the enumerators by their superior officers. Except in Municipalities, the enumerators during the preliminary record, were the lowest grade of Revenue officials, the village accountants, kulkarni, talati or tapadar, who had to perform this duty for their whole charge, which in some districts embraces seven or eight villages with a population of two thousand or more. To get through their work in time it was necessary to begin early in January and the superior Revenue officers, therefore, had nearly two months in which to check and test their work. These men were all well acquainted with the villages, where there work lay, and every house in them, and knew exactly where to find the people. On the final night the schedule books of [illegible] to some different person, who [illegible] and carefully trained in [illegible] the houses in the block before-[illegible]hand, that the chance of [illegible] or carelessness of the enu[illegible]s less than it would be from [illegible] whose returns there [illegible]ck in fact except in glaring [illegible]haustive entries. Of course, [illegible]y to depend upon the [illegible] of the return, and was [illegible]d by him; but in [illegible] and random statements [illegible] and help him with [illegible]. Add to this that there were careful arrangements for the enumeration of all travellers, by road [illegible] or water, which included the giving them of [illegible] to prevent their being counted again, and it will be seen that irstead of the enumeration being less accurate than in a country where the people are better educated, it is practically certain that the returns, as far as the bare numbers are concerned, are considerably more accurate. As to the accuracy of the different items of information, that will be considered under their respective heads. It must be remembered that the population enumerated at each place is the actual and not the resident population. As the resident population varies from day to day, as it is difficult in many cases to decide of which place a person is a resident, and as many can be called residents of more places than one, it was considered to lead to greater accuracy in the total result by making no attempt to distinguish between habitual and temporary residents, but to record the population of each place as that actually found there on the night of Feburary 26th. Travellers were either counted at one of the places they passed through during the night, or at the first place that they arrived at in the morning. This is in accordance with the system of registration. Births and deaths are not registered with reference to permanent abode, but to the place where they occur.

AREA.

The total area of the Presidency is 194,109 square miles. This is exclusive of the outlying Settlement of Aden which with Shekh Othman and Perim is reckoned at 80 square miles. This is divided into to—

	Squares miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
British Territory	125094	18,857,044	150·73
Feudatory States	69,055	8,059,298	116·72
Total	194,109	26,916,342	138·67

Before going further it is necessary to explain a difference in the above areas from the area given in the 1881 report, viz.—

	1881.	1891.	Difference.
British Territory	124,122	125,094	+942
Feudatory States	73,753	69,055	−4,698
Total	197,875	194,109	−3,764

The Districts and States which account for the difference are given in the following table :—

Districts and States.	1881.	1891.	Difference.
Ahmedabad	3,821	3,949	+128
Broach	1,463	1,473	+10
Thana	4,243	3,955	−288
Kolaba	1,496	1,872	+376
Kanara	3,917	3,910	−1
Khandesh	9,944	10,907	+933
Ahmednagar	6,666	6,645	−21
Poona	5,348	5,369	+21
Sholapur	4,321	4,542	+221
Satara	4,988	4,987	−1
Dharwar	4,545	4,603	+58
Bijapur	5,757	5,668	−89
Karachi	14,115	14,182	+67
Hyderabad	9,030	9,033	+3
Shikarpur	10,091	9,236	−705
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	2,549	+410
Total	91,968	92,910	+942
Palanpur	8,000	7,775	−225
Mahi Kantha	11,049	9,300	−1,749
Rewa Kantha	4,935	4,980	+45
Surat Agency	1,250	1,051	−199
Janjira	325	324	−1
Sawantwadi	900	926	+26
The Dangs and Surgana	3,810	1,020	−2,790
Southern Maratha Jaghire	2,734	2,919	+185
Total	33,003	28,295	−4,708

COMPARISON WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

As the bare figures give little definite idea, the following table has been drawn up to show similar details for some of the best known countries in Europe and Asia. They are arranged in order of densities :—

Year of Census.	Country.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
1885	Saxony	5,856	3,182,003	543
1881	Belgium	11,373	6,093,798	536
1882	Egypt	12,976*	6,817,265	525*
1891	England and Wales	58,189	29,001,018	498
1890	Java	50,848	12,819,174	449
1889	Holland	12,648	4,548,598	360
1889	Japan	147,655	39,007,231	264
1890	Italy	114,410	28,459,628	249
1885	German Empire	211,158	46,855,704	222
1885	Prussia	134,573	29,318,470	203
1881	Austria	115,903	21,144,244	191
1886	France	204,092	37,930,759	186
1888	Switzerland	15,892	2,933,334	185
1881	Ireland	32,553	5,174,836	159
1891	Bombay, British Territory	125,094	18,857,044	151
1878	Portugal	34,038	4,550,699	134
1881	Scotland	30,517	4,03,103	132
1881	Jamaica	4,494	885,382	132
1891	Bombay Presidency	194,109	26,916,34	141
1881	Ceylon	25,481	3,008,249	118
1891	Bombay Feudatories	69,015	8,059,298	117
1887	Servia	19,050	2,046,043	110
1887	Spain	197,670	17,549,348	89
1882	Greece	20,014	2,187,208	87
1881	Sweden	170,979	4,565,668	27

* Omitting about 380,000 miles or desert.

The whole Presidency falls short of the area of France by about one-twentieth, and is very nearly equal in extent to Spain. The British Territory is almost exactly equal to Hungary, while the Feudatories fall short of the united area of England and Wales and Belgium by a few hundred square miles only.

In population the whole Presidency falls short of the United Kingdom by rather more than two millions, of Italy by a million and a half, and of Prussia by a little less than this number. It contains nearly three times as many inhabitants as Scotland and Ireland together, and four times as many as Egypt. The British Territory alone contains a million more than Spain, and about half that of France, while the Feudatories contain twice the population of Scotland.

In density the British Territory comes between Ireland and Portugal, having 8 less to the square mile than the former and 17 more than the latter. The whole Presidency has 3 less to the square mile than Portugal, and 1 less than Scotland and Jamaica. The Feudatories with 117 to the square mile have 1 less than Ceylon and 7 more than Servia.

DIVISIONS.

The British portion is divided into 23 districts, which are grouped into four divisions [illegible] Central and S[illegible] per. These in[illegible] tables as exce[illegible]

[illegible] the districts according to the [illegible]ted historic divisions of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, and Karnatak. This was the plan adopted in 1881, and the only change made is the transfer of Kanara from the Karnatak to the Konkan, to which by its situation chiefly below the ghats it more naturally belongs. The Native States are grouped in the same way, those of them whose Political Agent is also a Collector being included in the same group as the district, and the others according to their geographical position. The following table shows the area, population, and density for each of these divisions :—

Divisions.	Area.	Population.	Density per square mile.
	Sq. miles.		
Gujarat, British Territory	10,236	3,098,197	300·91
" Native States	50,515	5,542,349	109·72
Konkan, British Territory	13,639	2,966,729	217·52
" Native States	1,784	327,549	183·61
Deccan, British Territory	38,390	6,237,666	162·48
" Native States	3,853	408,290	105·97
Karnatak, British Territory	11,928	2,803,914	235·03
" Native States	6,781	1,649,165	243·10
Sind	47,789	2,871,774	60·09
Khairpur	6,109	131,957	21·60

From this it is seen that few of the European countries exceed Gujarat in the density of its population, and that it occupies a position between Holland and Japan. The Konkan, Karnatak and Deccan approach most nearly to the German Empire, Austria and Ireland, respectively; while Sind, which has only one-fifth of the Gujarat population for its size, ranks below any that is recorded in the table except Sweden. The averrge size of an administrative division is 31,260 square miles and its population 4,508,820, and in both respects it ranks about midway between Scotland and Ireland. The average size of a district is 5,436 square miles, and its population is 784,143. In size it is little short of Saxony, but in population it is not much more than one-fourth.

DISTRICTS.

In size there are 8 districts above and 15 below the average, and in population 14 above and 9 below. In size they vary considerably from Karachi, which has 11·34 per cent. of the total area, to Bonbay, which has only 1·17. Khandesh, the largest district in the Presidency Proper, is very nearly twice the size of Yorkshire. Thar and Parkar exceeds this by an area equal to that of Norfolk, and Karachi exceeds that again by the area of Sussex. The average district is 400 square miles less than Yorkshire. The smallest district, Broach, with 1,463 square miles, corresponds most nearly to Sussex of any English county, which, with its 1,477 miles, comes 21st out of the 40 in point of size. In population the districts correspond much more nearly with counties than they do in size, and every district nearly finds its counterpart. Also the population is more evenly distributed over the districts than is the area. Khandesh (the most populous) has less than 8 per cent. of the whole, and though the Upper Sind Frontier has only ·926 per cent. the next lowest district in point of population, viz., Thar and Parkar, has 1·581, which is more than the percentage of area claimed by Kaira which holds the same position in that respect. Khandesh has nearly a million and a half and among counties would come fifth after Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire and Surrey. The Upper Sind Frontier, the last district with only 174,548, ranks between Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire and has only 5 English counties below it.

DENSITY.

But it is in density that the comparison of the districts with one another, and with other well-known counties and their divisions is of most importance. Above the average density of 150·78 there are 13 districts, all five of Gujarat, three of the Konkan, three of the Deccan and two of the Karnatak. Taking the districts singly, we see that Kaira is far the most populous with nearly 542 to the square mile, and is a little less thickly populated than Yorkshire, which has 550. Next comes Surat with 291, and Broach and Ahmedabad with 233 are within a very small frontiers of one another. The remaining district of Gujarat, the Panch Mahals, is far behind, with only 194, and is less populous than three of the Konkan, two of the Deccan, and two of the Karnatak districts. The Konkan average is brought down by Kanara, the most thinly populated district of the Presidency Proper. The Deccan ranges from Satara with 245 to Khandesh and Ahmednagar with 133, and in the Karnatak, Belgaum and Dharwar are much the same with 217 and 228 while Bijapur is far behind with only 140. In Sind the average of the divison is exceeded by three out of the five districts. Hyderabad and Shikarpur being at the head with 101 and 98, and Upper Sind Frontier having 68. Thar and Parkar is the most thinly populated in the Presidency with only 23·43, and ranks below Sweden in that respect; while Karachi, notwithstanding its large sea-port, has less than 40 to the square mile. The least densely populated English county is Westmoreland with 87. The accompanying diagram will show at a glance the relative densities of the different districts and States as compared with those of some typical E[illegible]

NATIVE STATES

It is not intended here to discu[illegible]ngth the figures relating to each Native [illegible] relative densities of the divisions [illegible] the British territory are interesting. The [illegible] British territory is nearly three times as thickly populated and the same is the case in Sind. As we go south the proportion decreases, until in the Karnatak the Native States show a considerably greater population to the square mile.

The question of emigration from the highly populated and of immigration to the thickly populated districts will be discussed in the chapter on the birthplaces of the people, and that of their means of subsistence in the chapter on "Occupation"; but as the rural population depends almost entirely on the land, or on landholders or cultivators for their livelihood, a few details contrasting the agricultural position of the districts may not be out of place.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following table is given to afford comparison between the number that each district is capable of supporting, the number that it actually contains, the pressure of the population on its means of subsistence, and the extent of its resources :—

District.	Assessment per square mile.	Population per square mile.	Number of acres of fully assessed unoccupied land per 100 of persons per Rs. 100 of assessment on occupied land only.	Serial order in respect of 2.	Serial order in respect of 3.	Serial order in respect of 4.	Serial order in respect of 5.
	Rs.						
Ahmedabad	7·28	223·40	7·68	63·73	5	7	10	16
Kaira	1,325	541·93	0·76	44·24	2	14	2	14
Panch Mahals	3·74	194·31	27·74	113·92	11	12	3	23
Broach	2,028	233·42	7·59	15·74	1	6	11	
Surat	1,831	291·29	5·41	42·41	4	8	9	21
Thana	3·40	229·93	4·72	77·54	14	8	16	5
Kolaba	3·38	272·21	0·73	55·69	7	3	21	11
Ratnagiri	2·39	231·98	0·26	132·75	21	3	23	
Kanara	2·93	114·16	13·75	45·63	19	18	6	15
Khandesh	3·22	133·53	28·84	43·21	12	16	2	17
Nasik	3·00	142·92	11·99	57·00	9	14	5	19
Ahmednagar	2·33	133·75	6·62	55·19	18	17	12	12
Poona	3·01	198·88	2·38	84·18	1	11	18	3
Sholapur	2·69	160·26	2·27	67·93	20	13	15	6
Satara	4·65	245·85	2·39	79·66	8	5	19	4
Belgaum	4·60	217·57	6·22	68·31	10	10	13	7
Dharwar	6·66	228·49	4·91	42·77	6	9	17	13
Bijapur	3·14	140·50	10·21	58·41	15	15	9	9
Karachi	1·07	39·83	12·2	51·02	22	22	7	13
Hyderabad	1·28	101·70	41·96	49·63	17	19	4	20
Shikarpur	4·63	98·48	17·53	30·42	9	20	4	20
Thar and Parkar	·51	23·43	..	26·91	23	23	..	22
Upper Sind Frontier	3·59	68·48	16·39	39·29	13	21	5	19

As the assessment is *ceteris paribus* in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and is not imposed upon land supposed to be incapable of cultivation, it shows relatively the number of persons that a given amount of land will support. Column 2, which gives the assessment per square mile, shows, therefore, the relative number which each district is capable of supporting per square mile, taking its whole area, whether cultivable or uncultivable, occupied or unoccupied. Column 3 shows the population per rquare mile over the same area. Columns 6 and 7 give the serial order of the districts in respect of these two features, and it will be noticed that they follow pretty well the same order, the only districts which show any marked divergences being Ratnagiri, on the one hand, and Hyderabad and Shikarpur on the other. Ratnagiri, it is well known, does not support its population; Hyderabad and Shikarpur could evidently support a much larger number. Column 5 shows the number of persons to Rs. 100 of assessment, and is a measure of the pressure of the population on the land. Column 4 shows the number of unoccupied cultivable acres, and is the complement of column 5, as it shows the room still left for expansion.

The figures are taken from the published Jamabandi reports. Thar and Parkar is there shown as having no cultivable land not taken up. In the Panch Mahals the number of persons compared to the assessment is high, and the amount of waste land is also high. Otherwise, the districts, where there is the least land left to be taken, are those where the number of persons to the same amount of assessment is the highest.

At a meeting held at Lucknow on Tuesday and attended by the principal Upper India racing men and racing officials, suggestions for improving upcountry racing were discussed, and the following proposals were adopted for circulation among the Stewards of the principal race meetings, namely :—(1) That it is essential to have a paid handicapper. (2) That handicaps should be published prior to the meeting, and that winners in the interim should be penalized. (3) That Stewards should be asked to be as liberal as possible with added money. (4) That in place of bookmakers, totalizators to be worked on the pari mutuel system should be substituted. (5) It was also approved that the Steward of the Lucknow Races should preserve the Civil Service Cup as an open race in every respect, and that its existing terms be maintained.

The operations in the Southern Lushai Hills having come to a close, the 300 rifles of the 3rd Gurkhas, and the detachments of the 16th Bengal Infantry and the Kohat Mountain Battery march to Chittegong, where they embark for Calcutta on the 28th instant. One hundred Gurkhas have been detached to accompany the military police to Leukoma s in Nothern Lushailand. They will eventually return to India by way of Silchar.

PRIZE-MONEY IN INDIA.

An old dictionary of 18[illegible] money as "the proportion which is paid [illegible] who are present at th[illegible], &c., which yield[illegible] property of th[illegible] the East In[illegible] it to the [illegible]; now-a-days [illegible] such windfalls [illegible] less impecu[illegible] we find that [illegible] among the [illegible] distribution, [illegible] General was [illegible] Rs. [illegible] which took place in 1829, [illegible] allotted Rs. 17,426; a Major Rs. 2[illegible] 1,394, a Subaltern Rs. 697, and the ran[illegible] 11 each. Again, at the capture of Kittoor, a small place in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency, the booty consisted of Rs. 12,99,107; this was divided in 1834, and gave to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the nice little sum of Rs. 1,57,513; each field officer obtained Rs. 17,288, a Captain Rs. 5,762, a Subaltern Rs. 3,360, and the European soldiers Rs. 48 each. In 1846 the Supreme Government ordered the distribution of the prize-property taken at the assault and capture of Khelat. The amount, though not as large as that taken at Kittoor, was considerable, Rs. 1,02,672 in all. The Major-General Commanding drew Rs. 10,167; a Lieutenant-Colonel Rs. 5,825; a Major Rs. 3,883, a Captain Rs. 1,941, a Subaltern Rs. 970. The treasure which fell into Lord Napier's hands at the capture of Hyderabad was, with all the other booty captured in Scinde during the year 1843, in like manner divided amongst the troops. Small sums, too, seem to have been handed over for distribution, a case occurring in 1846, where Rs. 5,843 was given to those engaged under Captain Morris in the capture of the Gurhi of Warkhera in Bombay. The Government of India state that they "decided on making this grant to the troops, not only on account of the gallantry they displayed, but more especially on account of the humanity and forbearance they evinced after the fort fell into their hands under circumstances calculated to exasperate them against the garrison." A final distribution of the booty acquired in the war against the Pindarees and certain of the Mahratta States, in the years 1817 and 1818, was made as late as 1847. Amongst the forces engaged we find a Rocket Troop, the Governor-General's Body-Guard, Robilla Cavalry, Gardner's Corps of Frontier Cavalry, Dromedary Corps, Bour Resident's Escort, and numerous others. The shares were as follows :—To the Commander-in-Chief Rs. 1,37,961, Lieutenant-General Rs. 6,142, Lieutenant-Colonel Rs. 1,105, Major and Superintending Surgeons Rs. 737, Captains, Surgeons, and Paymasters Rs. 368, Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, Assistant Surgeons and Quarter-masters, Rs. 184, Sergeants Rs. 6, and Corporals, Privates, &c., Rs. 3. It is worthy of notice that these amounts could be drawn in London at the rate of 1s. 11d. the rupee, and that all receipts were exempted from stamp duty. The agent appointed by her Majesty's Trustees to distribute the booty was Sir John Kirkland, No. 80, Pall Mall, London.

Though scarcely coming under the definition of prize-money, a grant made to British troops who had assisted in quelling an insurrection in 1795, may be noted here. The Nawab of Oudh "was pleased to request that his thanks may be conveyed to them in General Orders, and as a further reward for their important and beneficial services to him, he has presented the Resident at Lucknow with rupees eleven lakhs, for and in behalf of Government, with his earnest wish that the Honourable the Governor-General-in-Council will accept the same and appropriate it as a donation to the army in such proportion as he may think fit."

The shares were as follows :—Colonel Rs. 16,400; Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon, and Pay-master, Rs. 13,120; Major Rs. 9,840; Captain, Surgeon, and Commissary of Ordnance, Rs. 3,936; Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, and Gram Agent Rs. 2,624; Lieutenant fire-worker Rs. 1,968; a Sergeant Rs. 218, and a Private Rs. 109. It is, perhaps, a base thought, but who will deny that such sums as these, coming at periods into the pocket of the private soldier, may have aided in recruiting and urged him on to fight for the glory and honour of his country.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the Infantry Polo Tournament was played off at Lucknow, on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The game was between the East Lancashire and Gloucestershire teams, being constituted as previously detailed. The umpires were Captains Hanwell and Reid. Play all through was fast and stoutly contested. The East Lancashires showed up splendidly against their stronger rivals, and though they more than once thwarted their adversaries scoring, they unfortunately as often failed to crown some exceptional advantages they obtained with success. But for these accidents they would have been nearly equal at the conclusion of time. In the first round the Gloucesters were on the offensive and met with strong opposition, but eventually they were able to credit two goals in succession. Then the Lancashires, playing up well, worked the ball to the Gloucesters' flags and hit a goal. Shortly after, with a splendid run down the full length of the ground, they added a subsidiary goal to their score. In the second period the Gloucesters got two more actual goals rapidly, and after aprotracted contest hit a subsidiary goal. The Lancashires played up well, and more than once threatened the Gloucesters' flags. In the third period, soon after the ball was in play, the Lancashires ran it down to their adversaries' end and hit a goal. Then followed some determined play, mostly in the Lancashire ground, who for a long time defended their flags with dash, but could not take the ball across the centre of the ground. Finally, the Gloucesters, by a fine drive, hit a subsidiary. The fourth round was the most active period. The Gloucesters, against a splendid defence, succeeded in hitting a goal soon after the ball was in play; then the Lancashires getting the ball on a hit off carried to the Gloucesters' flags, where they failed to score. The Gloucesters hit the ball in, and ran it the full length of the ground against momentary checks and placed it between the flags. The Lancashires then made a vigorous attack on the Gloucester flags, the ball being determinedly kept in the Gloucester half of the ground, except for brief excursions into Lancashire territory; and after the Lancashires had been baulked of making good a splendid advantage the ball was just carried into their end, when final time was called; the Gloucesters, by splendid play, fine ponies, and discipline, winning the match by five actuals and three subsidiaries, to two actuals and one subsidiary and securing the Cup, which was presented to Captain Capel-Cure by Lady Lowe amidst much cheering. The Royal Irish and the East Lancashire had their tents on the ground, and the fine band of the Royal Irish contributed to the enjoyment of the spectacle.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Missa Coelestis—Hymns 94, 311 and 307.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 92, 198 and 91. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Marchant in E flat. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 84, 92 and 263.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 279, 89, 552 and 94.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Rev. R. M. Gray.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. F. E. Clarke, D.D., President of the Christian Endeavour Society.—Hymns 54, 255 and 291.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE, COLABA.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Rev. T. C. Hillard, B.A.
(Byculla—Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. [illegible]nott.
(Byculla—Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent,—Rev. Chas. Gilder.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 93, 92 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 84, 291 and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Preacher, Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 128, 135 and 133.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 132, 167 and 157.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 92 and 259.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 264, 265 and 232.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Children's Service Catechising by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral), Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m.; and 8 p.m.
Alms for General Expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Blessed Sacrament.
8-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon and Miserere.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Grant Road.)

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-15 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. T. Glover.
6 p.m.—Sermon, by Rev. H. A. Crane.
(Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder.)
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon to Children, by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. M. T. Carroll.
(Mazagon Church.)
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. F. Wood.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Ps. 131, tune St. 119, 139 and 292, 3rd tune.
Anthem—"Deus Misereatur," page 46 of the green book.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. "Aldgate" in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRINCESS MAY AND PALMISTRY.

It may not be generally known, says the "Princess," that Princess May is an adept at palmistry, and a firm believer in the art. Soon after she became engaged to the Duke of Clarence, she made a careful examination of his hands, being naturally anxious, as any girl would be, to "dip into the future" with her betrothed; and it is said that she saw, with no little apprehension, that his career was a very brief one, and that marriage was not to be an event of his life. Truly, it is sometimes "folly to be wise."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Says the writer of "The diary of a daughter of Eve" in "Blac and White"—Nita has returned from Paris. She came round to spend the morning with me, and we sat ourselves down in front of the fire and proceeded to gossip gaily about fashions. Skating costumes seem to have engrossed Nita nearly the whole time she was away. In Paris skating is a fine art amongst the women, and in the Cercle des Patineurs in the Bois de Boulogne it is practised with consummate skill by all the leaders of society. A costume worn by a well-known English beauty, which appears to have raised all Nita's most envious feelings, was of beaver-tinted velvet, with the skirt sufficiently short, and the bodice of the blouse order, with frilled epaulettes over the shoulders, followed by revers of beaver. This was crowned by a toque to match, with a huge bunch of frosted magenta roses set at one side. Frosted flowers are the latest mania of the Parisian milliners, and all the little toques—and little toques are the rage—show small bunches of these. They are not specially pretty, and are eminently suggestive of crystallised fruits. Scarlet geraniums are amongst the most popular artificial flowers. Perhaps it is somewhat of an anachronism to see these powdered with frost, but why cavil at a mere anachronism when Fashion smiles approvingly.

TOILET POWDER.

A simple and harmless powder for the face is composed of plain cornflour, scented with a little powdered orris-root. This may be used without fear of injuring the skin, except, of course, that which may be caused by clogging the pores through not thoroughly washing the face every night before retiring. Never buy any powder containing bismuth or arsenic, as these things not only injure the skin itself, but are deleterious to the general health.

A GOOD COSMETIC.

One of the best cosmetics known is made as follows:—Well scrape and wash some horseradish roots, cut into very thin slices about half an once, and pour over it a pint of boiling milk. Cover this close, and leave it to infuse until cold. Strain it with pressure, and it is fit for use.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

Apropos of Mrs. Gladstone's eighty-first birthday, the "Princess" says:—There are few young women—few girls, in fact—who possess the energy, and who work so incessantly as this wonderful old lady. At an age when most people are regarded as helpless invalids, Mrs. Gladstone untiringly helps her husband in his arduous public and social duties, rises early, and late takes rest, engages in literary work, takes an active interest in parochial affairs when she is in the country, attends frequent meetings when she is in town, and conducts a voluminous correspondence. Moreover, it may not be generally known that she personally attends to many culinary matters in her own household. She makes all her own mincemeat herself, and allows no other hand but her own to mix the "egg-flip" with which Mr. Gladstone sustains himself when speaking.

THE QUEEN AND HER DAUGHTER.

Writing about the recent tableaux vivants at Osborne, a contributor to the "Lady's Pictorial" says: "The Queen, who looked wonderfully well, and was in her most gracious and smiling mood, appeared to enjoy them immensely, and to be very proud of her handsome and stately daughters. It is quite remarkable how like the Queen all the Princesses grow as time goes on. And the Queen looked truly regal as she entered the magnificent Durbar Hall, for her Majesty is one of those women who "pay for dressing," and the contrast between her appearance as she sits in her carriage in the regulation "mushroom" hat of ancient black straw, and when she is in rich evening dress, with broad blue riband and jewelled orders, is almost incredible. Then, in truth, her Majesty looks every inch a queen.

A POPULAR WOMAN.

A writer in the "Princess" takes for a text the remark "My chief ambition in life is to be a popular woman; wherever I go to be the centre of attraction to all assembled." The "Princess's" contributor says insincerity is the besetting sin of popularity. She who is everything to all should be distrusted; she who is amusing at the expense of others should be despised; she who is courted for her wealth pays a dear price for the homage she receives; she who is admired for her beauty need not be vain, for her beauty is a gift only lent to her; she who good-naturedly seems to assent because to refuse would be such a trouble, is a sharer with those who do the wrong. To be popular in this world of shame, to keep nobility of character, pureness of heart, truth and sincerity, to be popular not because of beauty, wealth or position, but because those around feel better and brighter for our presence; such popularity can be lasting and bring happiness; any without such qualities should be avoided as harmful and dangerous.

MR. RUSKIN'S MESSAGE TO GIRLS.

See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and in order to do that, find out first what you are now. Do not think vaguely about it; take pen and paper and write down as minute a description of yourself as you can, with a date to it. If you dare not do so, find out why you dare not, and try to get strength of heart enough to look yourself fairly in the face, in mind as well as body. I do not doubt but that the mind is a less pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that very reason it needs more looking at; so always have two mirrors on your toilet table, and see that with proper care, you dress body and mind before them daily. Write down, also, frankly what you are, or at least what you think yourself; not dwelling upon those inevitable faults which are of little consequence, and which the action of a right life will shake or smooth away, but that you may determine, to the best of your intelligence, what you are good for and can be made into. Girls should be like daisies—nice and white, with an edge of red if you look close; making the ground bright wher ever they are; knowing simply and quietly that they do it, and are meant to do it, and that it would be wrong if they didn't do it.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

Family legends have often been recorded under singular conditions, but rarely has one obtained a more original setting than did "the luck of Eden Hall." The bride cake of Miss Musgrave—who was married recently—was surmounted with a capital representation in sugar of the famous fairy chalice of the family. As all familiar with Borderlore are aware the chief condition of continued good luck to Eden Hall is that this cup shall neither "break or fall." The precious goblet has been preserved intact through many generations. Its saccharine counterpart—being unprotected by any such superstitious dread of evil consequence—was probably shattered, and its fragments distributed to the fair dames who were present at the wedding breakfast as symbols of the "good luck" which has waited on the Musgraves since the foundation of that family. But the lucky cup was not only represented in sugar on the bride cake. The arms of the Cumberland tenantry to the bride also contained a carved effigy of the vase, which, it is to be hoped, will secure to the Laird of Invercauld the good fortune which the crystal original is traditionally assumed to have conferred on his wife's ancestors.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Fashion rules all things, says the "L